

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM,

For NOVEMBER, 1789.

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ORIGINAL ESSAYS.

Account of an extraordinary lusus naturae.

SIR,
AN opportunity now offers, of transmitting to you (attested, according to your request) a description of Prince, a black boy, without arms, belonging to Mrs. Alexander, of this place. The annexed drawing will give you a just idea of his figure; but to describe accurately his various defects and distortions, would require a degree of anatomical knowledge, to which I have no pretensions.



Out of the left shoulder projects a finger, fig. A. from which depends a piece of flesh, fig. B. obviously designed by nature for another finger, as, just above the junction, may be seen the palm of the hand, C. The finger is perfectly formed, but longer and larger than is proportionate to his size. When he raises and extends it, which he can do at pleasure, it would seem, from the complex motion of the shoulder, as if the embryo arm was enclosed under the skin, and moved with it. On the other shoulder, if a shoulder it may be called, when there is neither arm nor scapula, there is a small mark, fig. D. resembling a wen. His back, although originally as straight as that of any other child, is now much distorted, the spine rising in a curve towards the left shoulder. His distortions daily increase.

Prince is now four years old, and is as lively and active a boy as any of that age. The want of hands he supplies in a surprising degree, by the dexterity with which he uses his feet. With them he conveys his food to his mouth—he sups with a spoon held between his toes—pennies, thrown on the ground, he will collect with his toes, and carry them with safety and ease wherever he pleases—with his toes, when offended, he will seize a stick or a stone, and attack his adversary. And, what is very remarkable, he can climb the highest fences. This he effects, by placing his chin on the rails, and by it supporting his weight, until he raises his feet, by one of which he keeps himself from falling backwards, until he again raises his chin. By repeating this process, he at length arrives at the top, from whence he descends in a similar manner.

His mother can give no account of any fright received during her pregnancy. She is old, and has borne fourteen children, of whom Prince is

the youngest. Whether this lusus naturæ can be accounted for, from the debility of the superannuated parent, let philosophy determine.

I am, sir,

your most obedient, humble servant,
DAVIDSON DAVID.

Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland,

October 24th, 1789.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of Elkton, do hereby certify the truth of the foregoing relation.

George Wallace,
Samuel Smith,
Samuel Robinson,
Joseph Baxter,
John Murray,
Tobias Rudolph,
L. Hollingsworth, jun.

Mode of destroying caterpillars.

MR. CAREY,

IN reading your Museum for May 1788, page 411, I met with a mode, pointed out by a correspondent, of destroying caterpillars which infest fruit trees. I received this information just after I had been making experiments of this nature at Brookline, five miles from this. I first tried brimstone, without charcoal dust, as recommended, which had not the desired effect. I then provided a long reed, and a sponge at the end of it. This I dipt in spirits of turpentine, and conducted it to the nest, and with a small touch of the sponge, thus charged, the spirits penetrated the nest, and affected the vermin to such a degree, that, in sundry instances, on cutting off large nests, I found by my watch, that in fifteen minutes, they were wholly destroyed. With one gallon of spirits of turpentine, I went through three hundred trees. I will not pretend to say that this kind of vermin will never infest the trees again; but this I can say by observation, that the vermin were destroyed for that season, and that the trees received no injury by the spirits. Some small saplings were highly charged, on purpose to see the effects. The earlier those vermin are attended to, the better, after they form their web. Here they repair for safety, and it has been observed, that they are shielded completely from rain, whilst enclosed in their nests, and to this they

always return, before the setting sun.

Experiments of this kind may be of great utility to the American nation, and render essential services to individuals. There is room to hope that experimental philosophers will have encouragement enough to continue their studies, since we neither want people nor industry to bring their designs into practice. I doubt not but improvement may be made from those hints, which are communicated by

your humble servant,

JOHN LUCAS.

Boston, Sept, 23, 1789.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

Address to the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture.

Gentlemen,

A Scarcity of timber sensibly affects the husbandmen in many parts of the country; and is an evil which increases rapidly. They may ask themselves, how they are to inclose and divide their fields, when, in a few years more, timber shall be exhausted. Inclination to plant and raise trees from seeds, is not enough felt: and yet planting is the most important measure to be observed for restoring timber to our farms, for all purposes. This business is avoided by some people, from an assurance that they cannot live to see the plantation grown up into timber; or if it might be expected, yet, "there is enough to last their time. Let those plant who come after them." Others delay it from less blameable motives—the awkwardness and doubt how to begin it, in what method, where, &c. Let them, however, begin it any how, rather than hesitate, as they do, year after year.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, I was struck with the endeavours of some farmers in Kent county, Maryland, to have fences requiring little or no timber. They cut turf, laid it on edge, and filled with earth scooped up, so as to form a bank without a ditch: they told me, this work was quicker done, than they could make a common worm-fence, from the tree, going to the woods, falling, cutting off, mauling, carting, and putting up. There was then a spirit for this sort of banking improvement. But the pretty green sides of the banks were soon cut down by hoofs of horses,

&c. and droughts penetrated the mafs of earth; and killed the grafs on both fides;—theſe all crumbled away, and the paſſion for banking was no more. Theſe people had merit from the attempt. And I am thankful for the inſight given me and others at the expenſe of thoſe few farmers, who were ſo nobly poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of endeavour to point out a great good. The dull—the light—he envious—and narrow-minded, felt malicious ſatisfaction on the failure—witlings had a fine time of it—“we did not run into the fooliſh buſineſs—they ought to have known it would not answer—we could have told them ſo,” &c. Nevertheleſs thoſe farmers, who made banks, were valued and reſpected by thinking people, for their well-meant efforts.

The next deſign was to ſave conſumption of timber by erecting poſts with rails inſtead of the common worm fence. It may ſave ſome timber. They look well, and they are not yet out of faſhion; though, being chiefly of oak, the poſts ſtand but a few years, and the fence frequently wants repairs. Pleaſed with the appearance, I completed a few hundred yards of poſt and rail fence: when, reflecting how ſoon it would require to be renewed, and that timber then would ſcarcely be at command, the mind flew to the old countries of Europe, where want of timber muſt have long ſince driven huſbandmen to the experience of ſome other modes. On enquiry, I preferred their hedge and ditch fences.

In England there are fences formed by hedges, without, as well as with ditches: the laſt are greatly preferred. Their beſt farmers ſay, a hedge, without a ditch, is no fence. Now it was, that it became an object to procure thorns. Firm in the perſuaſion that poſt and rail muſt, ere long, give way to the more permanent ditch and hedge, and that it was beſt to take to theſe at once, I loſt no opportunity of gaining information concerning them; eſpecially, it was a queſtion how to obtain the thorns requiſite and abundant for making all my incloſures. In the mean while, I made ditches with intention to place poſts on the banks, with three rails, in lieu of five, as is uſual,

without a ditch, until young thorns, meant to be raiſed, ſhould be fit to plant on the banks. Having white thorns from England, which give fruit, a quantity of their haws were ſown, not one of which ever grew. In different years and methods, they were afterwards ſown, as were ſweet briar ſeeds, to no purpoſe. The late general Cadwallader likewiſe ſowed haws, of the country thorn, without effect; until a perſon informed him, that, as he was riding from Newcaſtle, he obſerved ſeveral young thorns grown through a cow-dung. The general improved the hint, penned up a number of cattle, in the fall, and gave them haws mixed with bran. The ground within the pen was ploughed up, and the haws covered with earth. With great pleaſure I viewed the place in the next ſummer, with the ſeedling thorns growing in good plenty.

I have now the like ſucceſs, from imitating, cloſe as I could, the preparation given to feed in the cow's ſtomach and maw, a method which, I apprehend, will be attended with many advantages. Early in March 1786, a quantity of the freſheſt cow-dung was put into a tub—warm water was poured on it for reducing it to the conſiſtence and warmth, as when in a beaſt's maw—the haws were then thrown in, and all was ſtirred up and placed near a conſtant fire for keeping warm as blood (in which no great exactneſs was obſerved,) ſometimes it was cooler than was wiſhed: as it ſtood three days, more warm water was added, at times, to replace the evaporated water, and to take off from the coolneſs. It was every day ſtirred. This preparation, although far different from that which would have been given to the haws by the action of a beaſt's ſtomach, yet answered well. A clean, well-dreſſed piece of ground was then opened with a hoe, as for peaſe, and the whole mafs of diluted dung and haws, was drilled in a row, and covered. Now, on the 26th of March, 1787, the young thorn plants are puſhed through the ground plentifully and vigorouſly. If they had been ſo prepared and ſown in the fall of their ripening, 1785, it is probable they would have grown up in the next ſummer, 1786. With

the like preparation, it is hoped, popular, ash, sweet-briar, &c. may be raised from seeds. I have sowed ash-keys, without any preparation, without the least success. In the sandy soil of Annapolis, the haws of English white thorn grow well, without more than covering them with the soil. It is a comfort to be assured, that, when designing to have thorn fences, we can readily procure any number of plants from haws. The ground where they are sown, ought to be good, and previously well prepared by many ploughings or dressings, that it may be perfectly clean and mellow;—without it, the seeds may come up, but the farmer will fall far short of the benefit he looks for. Sowing in rows admits of weeding the plants perfectly.

I revere the memory of the husbandman, who has left to travellers the handsome legacy, on the post road below Newcasttle, the first pattern of an excellent thorn hedge fence; and have wished to see some sort of monument on the spot, erected by the public for perpetuating the memory of him, who so early instituted the important lesson. It is good economy in States, to reward and encourage those who introduce the knowledge of advantageous practices in husbandry; which is the most general and most necessary employment of their citizens.

The ingenious dr. Hart observes, 'the true genius of animating agriculture, must reside in those who hold the reins of government, and in gentlemen of all denominations: nor should rewards be wanting, nor public premiums, nor marks of favour, for, as agriculture is the most useful, so was it the first employment of man.'

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant. O.

March 26th, 1787.

P. S. My ditches are $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at top, 1 foot at bottom, and 3 feet deep (to $3\frac{1}{2}$). The common labourers on a farm, men with spades, women with dirt shovels and hoes, after a few days of awkward work, will rid off these ditches at a good rate: thus by digging only 3 feet deep, bevelling from a width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to one foot, we have a permanent bank near 6 feet high. Three rails on this, while the hedge is

growing, will make a good fence, and when the hedge has grown stout, we then have a perfect fence, without rails, which is neither liable to rot, or be pulled down.

Published by order of the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture.

SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, sec.

November 10, 1789.



An account of the late dr. John Morgan, delivered before the trustees and students of medicine in the college of Philadelphia, on the 2nd of November, 1789, by Benjamin Rush, M. D.

GENTLEMEN,

IT would be unpardonable to enter upon the duties of the chair of the late professor of the theory and practice of medicine, without paying a tribute of respect to his memory.

Dr. John Morgan, whose place I have been called upon to fill, was born in the city of Philadelphia. He discovered in early life a strong propensity for learning, and an uncommon application to books. He acquired the rudiments of his classical learning at the rev. dr. Finley's academy, in Nottingham, and finished his studies in this college under the present provost, and the late rev. dr. Allison. In both of these seminaries, he acquired the esteem and affection of his preceptors, by his singular diligence and proficiency in his studies. In the year 1757, he was admitted to the first literary honours that were conferred by the college of Philadelphia.

During the last years of his attendance upon the college, he began the study of physic under the direction of dr. John Redman, of this city. His conduct, as an apprentice, was such as gained him the esteem and confidence of his master, and the affections of all his patients. After he had finished his studies under dr. Redman, he entered into the service of his country, as a surgeon and lieutenant in the provincial troops of Pennsylvania, in the last war which Britain and America carried on against the French nation. As a surgeon, in which capacity only, he acted in the army, he acquired both knowledge and reputation. He was respected by the officers, and beloved by the soldiers of

the army; and so great were his diligence and humanity in attending the sick and wounded, who were the subjects of his care, that I well remember to have heard it said, "that if it were possible for any man to merit heaven by his good works, dr. Morgan would deserve it for his faithful attendance upon his patients."

In the year 1760, he left the army, and sailed for Europe, with a view of prosecuting his studies in medicine.

He attended the lectures and dissections of the late celebrated dr. William Hunter, and afterwards spent two years in attending the lectures of the professors in Edinburgh. Here, both the Monroes, Cullen, Rutherford, Whyt, and Hope, were his masters, with each of whom he lived in the most familiar intercourse, and all of whom spoke of him with affection and respect. At the end of two years, he published an elaborate thesis upon the formation of pus, and after publicly defending it, was admitted to the honour of doctor of medicine in the university.

From Edinburgh, he went to Paris, where he spent a winter in attending the anatomical lectures and dissections of mr. Sue. In this city, he injected a kidney in so curious and elegant a manner, that it procured his admission into the academy of surgery in Paris. While on the continent of Europe, he visited Holland and Italy. In both these countries he was introduced to the first medical and literary characters. He spent several hours in company with Voltaire at Geneva, and he had the honour of a long conference with the celebrated Morgagni at Padua, when he was in the 80th year of his age. This venerable physician, who was the light and ornament of two or three successive generations of physicians, was so pleased with the doctor, that he claimed kindred with him, from the resemblance of their names, and on the blank leaf of a copy of his works, which he presented to him, he inscribed with his own hand the following words, "*Affini suo, medico praeclarissimo, Johanni Morgan, donat auctor.*" Upon the doctor's return to London, he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was likewise admitted as a licentiate of the college

of physicians in London, and a member of the college of physicians in Edinburgh.

It was during his absence from home, that he concerted with dr. Shippen, the plan of establishing a medical school in this city. He returned to Philadelphia, in the year 1765, loaded with literary honours, and was received with open arms by his fellow citizens. They felt an interest in him, for having advanced in every part of Europe the honour of the American name. Immediately after his arrival, he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and delivered, soon afterwards, at a public commencement, his plan for connecting a medical school with the college of this city. This discourse was composed with taste and judgment, and contained many of the true principles of liberal medical science.

In the year 1769, he had the pleasure of seeing the first fruits of his labours for the advancement of medicine. Five young gentlemen received in that year from the hands of the present provost, the first honours in medicine that ever were conferred in America.

The historian, who shall hereafter relate the progress of medical science in America, will be deficient in candor and justice, if he does not connect the name of dr. Morgan with that auspicious era in which medicine was first taught and studied as a science in this country. But the zeal of dr. Morgan was not confined to the advancement of medical science alone. He had an active hand in the establishment of the American philosophical society, and he undertook, in the year 1773, a voyage to Jamaica on purpose to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college.

He possessed an uncommon capacity for acquiring knowledge. His memory was extensive and accurate; he was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics. He had read much in medicine. In all his pursuits, he was persevering and indefatigable. He was capable of friendship, and in his intercourse with his patients, discovered the most amiable and exemplary tenderness. I never

knew a person who had been attended by him, that did not speak of his sympathy and attention with gratitude and respect. Such was the man who once filled the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in our college. He is now no more.* His remains now sleep in the silent grave—but not so his virtuous actions. Every act of benevolence which he performed, every public-spirited enterprise which he planned, or executed, and every tear of sympathy which he shed, are faithfully recorded, and shall be preserved forever.



*Oration in praise of drunkenness.—
Delivered by a student of Princeton
college, at a late commencement.*

I Am neither insensible of your dignity nor my own weakness; yet, if you were better, and I worse, as I am doomed to speak, I expect you will spare me the trouble of making any apology for my presumption. I am sure that I may make large allowances for your goodness and generosity; yet I must confess that I rather wish than hope to please. What I am about to trouble you with, is, a few reflexions on deep drinking and drunkenness, the utility of which I mean to point out. A subject that the present depravity of our age renders peculiarly interesting.

Any man, who is in the least degree conversant in public life, must be sensible of this. It is no uncharitable calculation to suppose, that one-half of the human race have in a great measure deserted the cause of Bacchus; have shamefully turned their backs on the sparkling glass, and flowing bowl; and gone, in common with the beasts of the field, to quench their thirst at the purling stream or bubbling fountain, or if at any time they are prevailed upon to taste the nectareous juice, it is done in such a sparing and timid manner, as does dishonour to the profession of drinking. If we look back into the early ages of the world, we will find Noah more than middling well fuddled with the produce of his new vineyard; but as we never hear

of his repeating it the second time, and seeing that all his other actions are far from bespeaking him a good subject of Bacchus, we cannot recommend him for an example. Any man may stumble upon a good action, but it is perseverance alone that merits applause. Encouraged by wine, ancient Lot laid the foundation of two great and populous nations—Moab and the children of Ammon. And I doubt not, but many honourable and useful families, of more recent times, owe their origin to the nocturnal excursions of some adventurous and intriguing bacchanal. Alexander the Great had natural ferocity enough, to deal death and destruction through the world, among those he called his enemies; but to wine alone he was indebted for that generous ardour which enabled him to stab and murder his most faithful and affectionate friends. To wine at last he surrendered his pretended immortality, which was nothing more than a particular kind of drunkenness. But we need not search the pages of antiquity for examples to recommend this water of life. The many advantages arising from a full stomach and rocking head, will be evident enough to any who will but make the experiment. Nay, less than experience, observation alone may serve our turn. We can easily discover that words are altogether insufficient to give us an idea of the gladness of the drunkard's heart. His ineffable raptures are either expressed by wry faces, winking eyes, or loud and inarticulate roars. What inward strength of mind, and greatness of soul must he suck from his bottle, when he can wallow in the mire, or perhaps in something fouler, without the least discomposure; can sweetly kiss his mother earth, embrace the filth of the dunghill, or bathe in the loathsome dregs of a common sewer, shall I say without repining—nay even with complacency and delight! How often do we see him from some internal heart-felt joy, extending his jaws, and bursting into thundering laughter, without any of those exterior causes which generally provoke the sober fool to mirth! But this is not all: drunkenness will also effectually purge away that foolish sympathy, which a person would otherwise feel for human na-

NOTE.

* He died October 15, 1789, in the 64th year of his age.

ture in distress; so that if a man find it necessary for the good order of his house, that his wife should be kicked out of doors—or, for the support of his funds, that his neighbour's throat should be cut, and his money transferred into his own chest, a plentiful draught of good West Indian will enable him to perform either the one or the other, with as much bravery and unrelenting fury, as if he had been bred amongst the infernals. And after all this, how little need he regard law, justice, or the worst consequences that can possibly ensue! A plentiful portion of the same liquor, which enabled him to commit this action, will also embolden him undauntedly to encounter the punishment, to which it may expose him. And if it should even cost him his life, death is an evil we have all to combat, and perhaps few of us will make our exit like him, with pomp and parade. For your encouragement, ye heroes of the bottle, attend to the issue of this fortunate man. He shall be endowed, as it were, with the spirit of prophecy, and be able to predict the very day and manner of his death. At his last hour he shall be punctually waited upon by the officers of the state, and a numerous train of a lower order. While others are walking on foot, he shall be borne in a vehicle, with a particular badge of honour about his neck; and lastly, he shall swing away his life in airy circles, without a groan, or a sigh, raised from the earth above the gaping and admiring, not to say envying world.

When the soft passion of love, with all its cares and anxieties, takes possession of the aching breast, it reduces the man, who is not wise enough to seek consolation from his bowl, to the condition of a fawning spaniel, ready to lick the dust of his mistress's feet, and willing to receive a single kiss, as an eternal obligation.

But the son of Bacchus approaches his fair with a bold front and resolute mien, as if determined to insist on an immediate surrender; disregarding foolish forms and ceremonies, he comes at once to the point, without hesitation or circumlocution. His loud, and consequently persuasive eloquence, added by the shower of nectar blown from his liquorish

mouth, at every emphatical word, together with the fragrance proceeding from his stomach, surcharged with wholesome brandy, cannot fail to soften the most obdurate nymph.

Horace, the great master of lyric poetry among the Latins, has discovered the high value he set upon drunkenness, in words to this effect. "What is beyond the power of drunkenness? It discovers the most important secrets, thrusts the coward into battle, and removes the burden of anxiety from the mind." But we are all as sensible as Horace was, what extraordinary effect it produces in most of those cases. How often do we see the drunkard so full of bravery, that he will nobly rush into the most imminent danger, without the least necessity? I have known a man, who, when drunk, would strip himself as naked as Adam in his innocence, and run headlong into thickets of briars and thorns, to the great admiration of every beholder. What more need I say, to recommend it? how amiable does this set of men always appear! view them in the streets, and you will find them attended by a numerous train of shouting applauders. View them in their houses, and you will find them busied, instructing their children in the useful science of singing lascivious songs; but if words should be wanting, the voice is still kept up, and their melodious notes may fitly be compared to the enchanting voice of the crow or jackdaw, those masters of harmony, among the feathered tribe.



Thoughts on various subjects.

FOOLS are oftentimes not so much contemned for their stupidity, as for being held incapable of judging of our own merits.

It is scarce in Fortune's power to make a coxcomb unhappy: his good opinion of himself will support him in most conditions. Is it not a reproach to philosophy, that vanity can answer so well the end proposed by it?

Ceremony is the affectation of good breeding, as cunning is the ape of wisdom.

The world's contempt for some sort of people serves only to reconcile them the better to themselves.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Description of the salamander.*

THE form of the salamander and that of the crocodile are nearly the same. It is chiefly among the rocks and mountains of India, that these retired animals live. The colour of their skin is of a deep green, slightly spotted with darker shades; their length is three or four feet at the most. There is also a species that inhabits the borders of lonely ponds, of a lighter green, rather uncommon, and in no request.

These creatures are timid, and almost without defence; their bite only occasions a gentle inflammation; neither is it very deep, for though the mouth is full of teeth, they are small, and planted in sockets that are not ossified. Little particles of herbs are found in their stomachs, though insects, frogs, and even small quadrupeds, are their usual food.

The flesh of these reptiles (I speak only of the first kind) is agreeable to the taste; they are sometimes stewed with spice; and, as they abound with a penetrating alkaline salt, if taken for several days, are said to be a good restorative for a wasted constitution. They are also mixed in the food of valuable horses, when they have been too much fatigued.

I know not if the scink ought to be regarded as a small species of the salamander. This is a kind of lizard, very common in several cantons of Arabia, about nine or ten inches long; and, when salted and dried, are sent to Persia and the Indies, where the rich Mahometans use them in their restoratives. We may add, that reptiles, whether creeping or quadruped, apparently contain more or less the aphrodisiac particles.

It was, perhaps, observations on these heating properties of the salamander, that first induced some travellers, from a kind of far fetched analogy, to suppose, that in it they beheld a being endowed with a virtue, capable, at least for a certain time, of resisting the action of fire; but it is

NOTE.

* Philosophic essays on the manners of various foreign animals. By M. Foucher D'Obsonville.

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certain, that fire will act as effectively, and as soon, upon this animal, as upon any other with a skin of an equal density.

*Description of the cameleon†.*

CAMELEONS, of about a foot long, are common in Asia and Africa; their changeable tints, of green, blue, and yellow, susceptible too of various combinations, often present very singular effects to the eye of the beholder; but in a state of liberty and health, the first of these colours is usually predominant. It is well known, that without moving from their place, they have a singular manner of catching the insects on which they feed: they can extend their tongue several inches out of the mouth, which, and especially the oesophagus, being always supplied with a viscous humour, retains their prey. Neither is it necessary to enlarge on their form, or their eyes, which latter, by their mobility, comic shape, and projection, are capable of receiving the impressions of light in every direction. Several travellers have already given details on these different subjects: but the mechanism by which the cameleon appears to change his colour, in consequence of certain sensations, seems to me to be capable of farther investigation and discovery.

The skin of the cameleon, considered as it were isolated, reflects only the colour of the bodies by which it is surrounded, as do all other bodies that are a little polished. These momentary variations, however, which are become the emblems of a contemptible adulation, are not mere illusions. Let us, in a few words, endeavour to describe how this is performed.

The colour of the animal is naturally green, but susceptible of many, and particularly of three very distinct shades; that is to say, the Saxon green, the deep green, bordering on blue, and the yellow green. When free, in health and at ease, it is a beautiful green, some parts excepted, where the skin, thicker and rougher, pre-

NOTE.

† Idem.

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duces gradations of a brown, red, or light grey. When the animal is provoked in open air, and well fed, it becomes blue-green; but when feeble, or deprived of free air, the prevailing tint is the yellow-green. Under some other circumstances, and especially at the approach of one of its own species, no matter of which sex, or when surrounded and teased by a number of insects, thrown upon him, he then almost in a moment, takes alternately, the three different tints of green. If he is dying, particularly of hunger, the yellow is at first predominant; but, in the first stage of putrefaction, it changes to the colour of dead leaves.

It seems, that the causes of these different varieties are several: and first, the blood of the *cameleon* is of a violet blue, which colour it will preserve for some minutes on linen or paper, especially that which has been steeped in allum water. In the second place, the different tunics of the vessels are yellow, as well in their trunks as in their ramifications. The epidermis, or exterior skin, when separated from the other, is transparent, without any colour: and the second skin is yellow, as well as all the little vessels that touch it. Hence, it is probable, that the change of colour depends upon the mixture of blue and yellow, and from which result different shades of green. Thus, when the animal, healthy and well fed, is provoked, its blood is carried in great abundance from the heart towards the extremities, and swelling the vessels that are spread over the skin, its blue colour subdues the yellow of the vessels, and produces a blue green, that is seen through the epidermis: when, on the contrary, the animal is impoverished and deprived of free air, the exterior vessels being emptier, their colour prevails, and the animal becomes a yellow-green till it recovers its liberty, is well nourished, and without pain; when it regains the colour which is the consequence of an equilibrium in the liquids, and of a due proportion of them in the vessels.

Account of a lithophagus*.

THE beginning of May, 1760, was brought to Avignon, a true

NOTE.

* Dictionnaire physique de Paulian.

lithophagus, or stone eater. He not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half long, a full inch broad, and half an inch thick; but such stones as he could reduce to powder, as marbles, pebbles, &c. he made up into paste, which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. I examined this man with all the attention I possibly could. I found his gullet very large, his teeth exceedingly strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach lower than ordinary, which I imputed to the vast number of flints he had swallowed, being about five-and-twenty, one day with another.

Upon interrogating his keeper, he told me the following particulars: this stone-eater, says he, was found three years ago in a northern uninhabited island, by some of the crew of a Dutch ship, on Good Friday. Since I have had him, I make him eat raw flesh with his stones: I could never get him to swallow bread. He will drink water, wine, and brandy; which last liquor gives him infinite pleasure. He sleeps at least twelve hours in a day, sitting on the ground with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on his right knee. He smokes almost all the time he is not asleep, or eating. The flints he has swallowed, he voids somewhat corroded, and diminished in weight; the rest of his excrements resemble mortar.

The keeper also tells me, that some physicians at Paris got him bled: that the blood had little or no serum, and in two hours became as fragile as coral. If this fact be true, it is manifest that the most diluted part of the stony juice must be converted into chyle. This stone-eater hitherto is unable to pronounce more than a very few words, *Oai, non caïtjou, bon*. I shewed him a fly through a microscope; he was astonished at the size of the animal, and could not be induced to examine it. He has been taught to make the sign of the cross, and was baptized some months ago in the church of St. Come, at Paris.

Remarkable instance of a decrepitude transmitted from parents to children.

IN the Warsaw gazette, of the 13th May, 1763, is the following extraordinary relation:

"One Margaret Krafonadied lately in the village of Koninia aged one hundred and eight, being born February 12, 1655. At the age of ninety-four, she married, for her third husband, Gaspard Raykou, of the village of Ciwoufzin, then aged one hundred and five. During the fourteen years they lived together, they had two boys and one girl; and what is very remarkable, these three children bear evident marks of the old age of their father and mother. Their hair is already grey, and they have a vacuity in their gums, like that which appears after the loss of teeth, though they never had any teeth; they have not strength enough to chew solid food, but live on bread and vegetables. They are of a proper size for their age; but their backs are bent, their complexions are fallow, and they have all the other symptoms of decrepitude. Their father is still alive." These particulars are certified by the parish registers.

NATIONAL CHARACTERS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

Character of the Creoles of St. Domingo.*

THE influence of climate and physical causes on morals, is so generally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to enter farther into the subject at present, than merely to observe, that the burning heat of the sun in the torrid zone, must produce such effects on the organs of the inhabitants, as to make them considerably differ from those of the people of more moderate climes.

Accordingly, those who are born in the French Caribbee islands, notwithstanding their connexion and intercourse with the mother-country, preserve certain features which distinguish them from the natives of Europe. To these we mean to turn our attention, while we delineate the character of the islanders of St. Domingo.

The Americans who are born in this island, and who are called Creoles (a name common to all that have their birth in the colonies,) are ge-

NOTE.

* By M. Moreau de St. Mery.

nerally well made and of an elegant shape. Their features are sufficiently regular, but the colour that embellishes the complexion in cold countries, is wanting. They have an expressive look, with a sort of haughtiness which at first sight gives an unfavourable idea of them. As they are never incommoded with swaddling clothes in infancy, their limbs rarely suffer any deformity, but receive from the temperature of the climate, an activity and suppleness, which fit them for the exercises they are naturally inclined to.

They have a lively imagination and a quick apprehension, occasioned by the rapid development of their physical powers, by the perpetual sight of those productions with which an ever active and fruitful cause enriches their country, and perhaps by the continual prospect of that element which separates, without excluding them from the rest of the world. These natural advantages would insure them success in whatever they might undertake, if they were not counteracted by a love of variety, fostered by these very advantages; and, if those gifts, which, in infancy, they enjoy so liberally, did not often become a source of misfortune to themselves, and a subject of astonishment to the observer.

Many causes concur to make the young Creoles lose the advantages which they at first enjoy over the children of other climates. In the first place, with blind and excessive affection, their parents humour them in all their follies. There is no caprice, which they do not flatter, no extravagance, they do not excuse, no wish, they do not satisfy; in short, there is no fault which they do not leave to the correction of time, as if time were not likely to make it still more incorrigible. But happy is that child, whom a firm constitution protects from experiencing the fatal sensibility of his parents: for, if his health is infirm, and his life is in danger, he is doomed to be an object of parental idolatry. Every complaint, occasioned by his distaste, is interpreted, into a wish which he is unable to express; every look explained into a desire which must be gratified; and if the constitution of

the child gets the better of his physical evil, there are generally sown the indelible seeds of a moral evil that threatens to attend him during the rest of his life.

To these inconveniences, we must add, the custom of being surrounded by slaves, who are obliged to observe every nod, and to obey it. No despot was ever more assiduously served, or more constantly flattered. Each slave is subjected to the capriciousness of his humour, which, but too often, disturbs the domestic tranquility; for his will, however unjust, must be obeyed.

Lastly, even in his play, the Creole child is trained up to be a tyrant; he domineers over a troop of little slaves, from whom he will bear no contradiction, and who are obliged to forego the pleasures of their own age, that they may minister to the follies of his. Whatever he sees, he covets; whatever is shewn him, he demands; and if, unfortunately, any of the little train refuses to submit, the cries of the poor sufferer, whose colour has doomed him to subjection, before he has acquired the instinct of it, soon inform his companions, that punishment is the immediate consequence of disobedience.

It is, however, to these very acts of shameful despotism that some slaves owe their good fortune. The young Creole often shews a predilection for some one of his train whom accident has supplied with congenial dispositions; and if he is of the same age, and grows up with his master, he is destined to become the minister of his pleasures, a sort of black vizier to this white sultan.

But these circumstances, which seem able to eradicate every principle of virtue from the mind of the Creole, and to which must be added, the temptations which accompany the possession of riches, might, however, be counteracted by the restraints of a vigilant education. His early vices might be changed, by an intelligent preceptor, into virtues; and he might be made to retain nothing of his habits of tyranny, but a sort of energy and elevation of mind.

On this head, however, we must deplore the unhappy fate of the Creoles. When in France, they are of-

ten entrusted to the care of mercenary people, who are utter strangers to them; and there is not the least hope of their profiting by the imperfect education of our colleges. Nobody incites or encourages them to virtue; they are incapable of desiring improvement, for its own sake; the time of their exile from home passes tediously away, and they look forward with impatience to the moment of their return. Their parents are never mentioned, except to flatter that self-love which tells them they are the objects of parental affection, without exciting them to deserve it by those accomplishments which it is their duty to acquire.

It is thus that the greater number of them arrive at the period of their entrance into the world, when they are but too often constrained in the choice of their situation in life, which is dictated to them by the vanity of their parents, without the consent of their own inclinations. But, if their inclinations and dispositions were studied, many of them would satisfy the hopes entertained of them; for there have been instances of their surmounting innumerable obstacles.

It is for want of attending to these circumstances, that we accuse the Creoles of incapacity; but we ought, in the first place, to consider from whence this proceeds, and to remember, that for the sake of literature and science, they suffer a voluntary banishment from their native country. We will then perceive, that they are by this means placed in a situation, the disadvantages of which cannot be counterbalanced by the influence of climate, which is accused of favouring their constitutions, at the expense of their morality.

That Creole, who has never left St. Domingo, where he can receive no sort of education, and he who has returned thither from France, where his education has been neglected, give themselves up entirely to the guidance of that lively and active imagination, which we have said nature endows them with under a burning sky; to the dangerous consequences of parental indulgence; and to the passion of arbitrary dominion over slaves, which so easily takes possession of them. They now lose

fight of every thing that is not qualified to satisfy desire; they disdain every thing that does not wear the aspect of pleasure, and yield to the attacks and the tumults of passion. They seem to exist but for voluptuous enjoyment. Dancing, and music, and feasting, they are fond of to excess; and every thing that charms or cherishes the delirium that hurries them away.

How fatal must such dispositions become in a country where the manners are calculated to encourage them! How can the ardour of such impetuous transports be restrained, where a multitude of women are slaves, and who are persuaded, that by compliance they avenge their own wrongs, and those of their kindred?

Thus, the passions reign uncontrollable over the heart of the Creole; and when, at length, the evils, of which they are the source, or the frigidity of age dismiss them from their throne, they leave it a prey to the cruel and continual instigations of impotent desire.

Every thing, then, conspires to form the imperious character of the Creole, and to give it that lively and fickle bias which alienates its disposition to the matrimonial yoke, the charm of which is maintained by mutual constancy. Self-love makes him jealous, and he is tormented with the fear of that infidelity, of which he sets the example. His unhappy wife, while she suffers the injury of suspicion, is forced to endure, even in her presence, the object for whom she herself is forsaken.

The vices of the Creoles, amongst which must be reckoned their passion for gaming, are yet counterbalanced by a number of good qualities. They are open, generous, and affable; they are hospitable to a fault; they are brave and unsuspicious; they are firm friends and tender fathers; and they are not addicted to the crimes that degrade humanity. The records of a colony so extensive as St. Domingo, cannot, perhaps, furnish a list of more than two criminals deserving capital punishment. How easy then would it be to render the inhabitants of this fine colony equally respectable with those whom they are desired to look up to, as objects of imitation?

The inhabitants of this island are less subject than Europeans to the diseases of their climate: but their early maturity, and the consequences of unrestrained indulgence, too often destroy the most robust constitutions.

(To be continued.)

Chinese superstition*.

A Person, whose only daughter was ill, and given over by the physicians, bethought himself of imploring the assistance of the gods. Prayers, offerings, alms, sacrifices—every thing, in fine, was employed to obtain her cure. The bonzes, whom these gifts enrich, answered for her recovery, on the faith of an idol, of whose power they had boasted much. Nevertheless, this daughter died, and the father, enraged and inconsolable, resolved to avenge her death, and to prosecute the idol in due form of law. He lodged his complaint, therefore, before the judge of the place. After having strongly represented in his declaration, the treacherous conduct of this unjust divinity, he urged the judge to inflict an exemplary punishment upon him, for his breach of faith. 'If the spirit,' added he, 'were able to cure my daughter, it was an absolute fraud, to take my money, and suffer her to die. If he had not this power, why did he interfere in it? What right had he to assume the quality of a god? Is it for nothing that we adore him, and that the whole province offer sacrifices to him?' In a word, he contended, that, considering the impotence, or the malice of this idol, his temple should be demolished, his priests driven ignominiously from it, and he himself undergo some severe corporal punishment.

The affair appeared important to the judge, and he referred it to the governor, who, unwilling to have any contest with the gods, requested the viceroy to examine into the merits of the case. The latter, after having heard the bonzes, who appeared much alarmed, called the plaintiff, and advised him to desist from the prosecution. 'You are not wise,'

NOTE.

* Description generale de la Chine.

said he, 'to embroil yourself with these spirits: they are naturally malignant, and, I fear, may play you a scurvy trick. Be advised by me: accept the proposals of compromise which the bonzes will make you. They assure me, that the idol, on his part, shall listen to reason; provided, on the other hand, that you do not push matters to extremity.'

But this man, who was inconsolable for the death of his daughter, still persisted in declaring, that he would rather perish, than recede in the least instance from his rights: 'My lord,' answered he, 'my resolution is taken: the idol is persuaded, that he can commit all manner of injustice with impunity: he imagines that no one will be hardy enough to attack him: but he is mistaken; and we shall soon see, whether he or I be the most intractable of the two.'

The viceroy, perceiving that all farther expostulation would be in vain, permitted the cause to proceed, and sent information of it, in the meantime, to the sovereign council at Pekin, who ordered it to be removed, by appeal, to their tribunal, before which, both parties soon appeared. The idol did not fail to find very able pleaders at the bar. The counsel, to whom the bonzes gave a fee to defend him, were clear that his right was incontestable, and they spoke with such eloquence on the subject, that the god in person could not have excelled them. But they had to contend with a much more able man, who had already had the precaution to have his arguments preceded by a round sum of money, in order to give his judges a clearer insight into the merits of the case; being persuaded, that the devil must be very cunning, if he could withstand this last argument. In reality, after many eloquent pleadings, he gained a complete victory. The idol was condemned, as useless, in the empire, to perpetual exile; his temple was demolished; and the bonzes, that represented his person, met with exemplary punishment.

The superstitious credulity of the Chinese is assiduously kept up by these bonzes; who are vagabonds, brought up from their infancy in effeminacy, idleness, and aversion to labour; and

the greatest part of whom devote themselves to this profession for mere subsistence. There is, consequently, no kind of artifice which they do not employ, to extort presents from the devout worshippers of Fo. Nothing is more common in China, than recitals of the artful tricks of these pious cheats. The following instance of this may divert our readers:

Two of these bonzes, roving about the country, perceived two or three large ducks in the farm yard of a rich peasant. They instantly prostrated themselves before the gate, and began to groan and weep very bitterly. The farmer's wife, who saw them from her chamber, went out to know the subject of their grief. 'We know,' said they, 'that the souls of our fathers have passed into the bodies of those ducks; and our fears, lest you should kill them, will inevitably make us die, ourselves, with grief.' 'It is true,' answered the farmer's wife, 'it was our intention to sell them; but since they are your fathers, I will give you my word to keep them.' This was not what the bonzes wished for: 'Ah!' said they, 'your husband may not be so charitable; and we shall certainly die, if any accident betide them.' In fine, after a long conversation, the good woman was so affected by their apparent grief, that she committed the ducks to their filial care. They received them with great respect, after having twenty times prostrated themselves before them; but, that very evening, they put their pretended fathers on the spit, and very handsomely regaled their little community.



Modes of life and private manners of the ancient Welsh.*

THE Welsh (according to Giraldus Cambrensis, who was himself a native of that country, and wrote in a period when their native manners were pure and unadulterated by foreign intercourse) were a nation light and nimble, and more fierce than strong; from the lowest to the highest of the people they were devoted to arms, which the ploughman as well as the courtier was prepared to seize on the first summons.

NOTE.

* Warrington.

As they were not engaged in the occupations of traffic, either by sea or land, their time was entirely employed in military affairs. They were so anxious for the preservation of their country and its liberties, that they esteemed it delightful not only to fight for them, but even to sacrifice their lives: and agreeable to this spirit, they entertained an idea, that it was a disgrace to die in their beds, but an honour to fall in the field.

In the time of peace, the young men accustomed themselves to penetrate the woods and thickets, and to run over the tops of mountains; and by continuing this exercise through the day and night, they prepared themselves for the fatigues and employments of war.

There was not a beggar to be seen among these people; for the tables of all were common to all: and with them bounty, and particularly hospitable entertainment, were in higher estimation than any of the other virtues. Hospitality, indeed, was so much the habit of this nation, by a mutual return of such civilities, that it was neither offered to, nor requested by travellers. As soon as they entered any house, they immediately delivered their arms into the custody of some person; then, if they suffered their feet to be washed by those who for that purpose directly offered them water, they were considered as lodgers for the night. The refusal of this offered civility, intimated their desire of a morning's refreshment only. The offer of water for the purpose of washing the feet, was considered as an invitation to accept of hospitable entertainment.

In the evening, when the visitors were all come, an entertainment was provided according to the number and dignity of the persons, and the wealth of the house; on which occasion the cook was not fatigued with dressing many dishes, nor such as were highly seasoned, as stimulatives to gluttony; nor was the house set off with tables, napkins, or towels; for in all these things they studied nature more than show. The guests were placed by threes at supper, and the dishes at the same time were put on rushes, in large and ample platters made of cleangrass, with thin and broad cakes of bread

baked every day. At the same time that the whole family, with a kind of emulation in their civilities, were in waiting, the master and mistress in particular were always standing, very attentively overlooking the whole. At length, when the hour of sleep approached, they all lay down in common on the public bed, ranged lengthwise along the sides of the room; a few rushes being strowed on the floor, and covered only with a coarse hard cloth. The same garb that the people were used to wear in the day, served them also in the night; and this consisted of a thin mantle, and a garment or shirt worn next to the skin. The fire was kept burning at their feet throughout the night as well as in the day.

The women of this nation, as well as the men, had their hair cut round at the ears and eyes. The women also, as a head-dress, wore a large white robe, folding round, and rising by degrees into a graceful tuft or crown. The men were accustomed to have the whole beard, leaving only a whisker on the upper lip; they likewise cut short or shaved the hair of their heads, that it might be no impediment to their activity in passing through the thick woods and forests that covered their country.

There were among the Welsh, what were not to be found among other nations, certain persons whom they called *Awenydhion* (a word expressive of poetical raptures), who appear to have been solely under the influence of the imagination. These persons, when they were consulted about any thing doubtful, inflamed with a high degree of enthusiasm, were carried out of themselves, and seemed as if they were possessed by an invisible spirit. Yet they did not immediately declare a solution of the difficulty required, but by the power of wild and inconsistent circumlocution, in which they abounded, any person who diligently observed the answer, would at length, by some turn or digression in the speech, receive an explanation of what he sought. From this state of ecstacy they were at last roused, as from a deep sleep; and were compelled, as it were, by the violence of others, to return to themselves. Two things were peculiar to these persons; that after

the answer was given, they did not come to themselves unless recalled by force from this apparent species of madness; and, when they recovered their reason, they did not, it is said, recollect any of those things which in their ecstacy they had uttered. And if it happened that they were again consulted about the same or any other thing, they would speak, it is true, but would express themselves in other and far different words. This property was bellowed upon them, as they fancied, in their sleep; at which time it appeared to some of them as if new milk or honey was poured into their mouths; to others as if a written scroll had been put into their mouths; and on their awaking, they publicly professed that they had been endowed with these extraordinary gifts. This imaginary spirit of divination has been in much use in the Highlands of Scotland, and there known under the expressive term of second sight.

Pride of ancestry and nobility of family were points held in the highest estimation among the Welsh; and of course they were far more desirous of noble than of rich and splendid marriages. So deeply rooted was this spirit, that even the very lowest of the people carefully preserved the genealogy of their families, and were able from memory readily to recite the names, not only of their immediate ancestors, but even to the sixth and seventh generations, and even to trace them still farther back, in this manner, Rhys ap Gryffydd, ap Rhys, ap Tewdur, ap Enion, ap Owen, ap Howel, ap Cadwal, ap Roderic the great.

A Welshman was considered as honourable, if among his ancestors there had been neither slave, nor foreigner, nor infamous person. Yet if any foreigner had saved the life of a Welshman, or delivered him from captivity, he might be naturalised, and was entitled to the rights of Welshmen. And any foreign family, having resided in Wales for four generations, was also admitted to the same privileges.

The Welsh did not usually reside in cities, villages or camps; but led a solitary life in the woods.

From a spirit of superstitious piety, very peculiar privileges of sanctuary

have been given to the Welsh churches. Not only in cemeteries or burial places, but within the precincts of certain bounds appointed by the bishop, all animals had the liberty of feeding in perfect security. The larger churches, endowed with greater privileges, on account of their antiquity, extended their bounds of sanctuary still farther, as far as the cattle go in the morning and return at night. So sacred were the privileges of sanctuary, that if any person at mortal enmity with his prince, sought the refuge of the church, his own person, his family, and all his property, remained in the most perfect security. If any attempt was made to violate the sanctuary, the parties under its protection marched out with great boldness, and not only molested the prince himself, but grievously infested the country.

If the king granted a licence to build a church in any village whose inhabitants were villains, to which a cemetery was assigned, and priests were appointed to celebrate mass, the village from that time became free. The hermits and other ascetics in this country were in a peculiar degree austere in the habits of mortification, and in their piety more spiritualised than the religious in any other nation. As it was the disposition of this people to pursue every object with vehemence, none were elsewhere to be found so bad as the worst, nor any better than the good among the Welsh.

The stag was hunted with hounds and grey-hounds; and this was called a common diversion, because every person, who was at his death, had a right to a share. Even if a man on his journey happened to pass by at the time the stag was killed, he was entitled, by the game laws, to a share in common with those who had hunted him down. A swarm of bees was likewise a common property; for, whoever found them on his own, or other people's lands, unless the finder should have put a mark that he first found them, every one who passed by had a right to enjoy a share; but a fourth part went to the owner of the ground. Salmon were also considered in the same light; for when they were caught with a net, or struck with a spear, or taken in any other way,

whoever should come to the place before a division was made, was entitled to a part, provided the salmon was taken out of a common water.

It was necessary, that every person who carried a horn, should be acquainted with the nine game-laws. If he could not give an account of them, he forfeited his horn. Whoever went a hunting with couples, forfeited those, likewise, if he could not properly give an explanation of them. No one was allowed to shoot a beast that was appropriated for the chase, when at rest, on pain of forfeiting his bow and arrows to the lord of the manor: though he might shoot at, and kill any such, if he could, when the dogs were in full cry; but he was not allowed to shoot among the dogs.

The tenants of bond-lands and villages, being inferior to freeholders, were bound to servile employments, and in many things were at the disposal of their princes or lords. A lord had the privilege of parting with his vassal, either by sale or donation. There was, however, a distinction in point of privilege, between such tenants. The free natives were those who possessed some degree of freedom, who might go where they pleased, might buy and sell, and enjoyed many other immunities. The pure natives were considered as the entire property of their princes or lords—were sold along with the estate, and confined within its limits; out of which, if they happened to wander, they were liable to be driven back, like brutes, with great severity. The profession of any of the mechanical or liberal arts made a vassal free; but no vassal could acquire them without the permission of his lord.



On the national character of the Spaniards.*

THE modern Spaniard preserves still in his mien, the marks of his former consequence. Whether he speaks or writes, his expressions have a peculiar turn of exaggeration; he entertains a high idea of his nation, and

NOTE.

* From *Nouveau voyage en Espagne*.

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of himself, and expresses this sentiment openly and without reserve.

The gravity of the Spaniards, which is now become proverbial, is far from being what it is commonly thought; it indeed, generally banishes from among them what we call affability and prepossessing manners. They do not go to meet you; they wait for you. But this external severity conceals often a good and obliging disposition, which may be easily discovered by those who give themselves the least trouble to search for it. Strangers to the vain grimaces of French politeness, they are very sparing of demonstrations. Their smile of benevolence is not the mask of duplicity, and their hearts expand, for the most part, at the same time as their features. Often have I been discouraged by the exterior of a Spaniard, and remained a long time without venturing to accost him; but having at length overcome my repugnance, I have found him complaisant, not in words, but in actions, and obliging, not in promising, but in performing. The Spaniards, perhaps, are destitute of that urbanity which is the effect of a refined education, and which often serves as a cloak for falsehood and contempt: but they make ample amends for this want, by that frankness which is not feigned, and by that benevolence which both announces and inspires confidence. Their great lords are destitute of dignity, if we call dignity that haughtiness which is always circumspect in its advances, for fear of producing familiarity, and which cares little for being loved, provided it be respected. Without forgetting what they are, they do not shew in an offensive manner the difference of rank, and they do not disdain to form connexions in those which are below their own.

To judge, whether the Spaniards are sprightly, I shall conduct the reader into their circles when they are there at their ease; to their repasts, before the vapours of their food and wine have disturbed their brains: I shall make him take a share in their conversation, full of lively sallies, pleasantry and quibbling, all children, either lawful or illegitimate, of mirth, and I shall ask him, if it appears less free or worse supported than in our clubs and *petite soupers*? I shall be doubleless told, that this gaiety is too noisy and disagreea-

ble: but, however it may be condemned, it is certain, that it exists, in spite of every prejudice to the contrary.

The case is almost the same respecting other faults which are continually attributed to the Spaniards. If I do not acquit them altogether of the charge of laziness, I, however, take the liberty of asserting, that it is owing to changeable circumstances, and with them it may disappear. Indeed, when one sees the activity which reigns along the coasts of Catalonia, in all the kingdoms of Valencia, in the mountains of Biscay, and, in a word, in every part where industry is encouraged, where provisions are cheap, and can be readily procured; and, on the other hand, when one considers the hard and laborious life of those mule-drivers and carters, who courageously climb the steepest roads—those husbandmen, who, in the plains of Andalusia and la Mancha, inure themselves to the labours of the field, which the nature of the soil, the distance of their habitations, and the scorching heat of the warmest climate in Europe, render more painful than they are elsewhere; when one considers that quantity of Galicians and Asturians, who, like the inhabitants of Auvergne, and Limousin in France, go to a great distance to seek for the tedious and painful means of subsistence; and lastly, when one sees that laziness with which the Spaniards are so much reproached, confined within the bounds of the two Castiles, that part of Spain which has the fewest roads, canals, or navigable rivers—has not one a right to conclude, that this vice is not an indelible feature in the national character of the Spaniards; that it depends upon circumstances, and that the government, active and enlightened as it is at present, may make it soon disappear entirely?

There is another fault, which has much affinity to laziness, or which at least discovers itself by the same symptoms, and from which it would be difficult to exculpate the Spaniards. This fault is slowness. Enlightened knowledge, it must be confessed, makes a very slow progress among them. In politics, in war, and the other operations of government, and in those even which occur in the ordinary course of

life, when others are in action, they are still deliberating. Distrustful and circumspect, they ruin as many affairs by slowness as other nations by precipitation; and this is the more surprising, as their imagination, so lively, ought rather to be irritated by delay. But among nations, as among individuals, there is not a single quality which is not often modified by a contrary quality, and in this contest, the triumph inclines to that side to which the mind is carried with the greatest force by the circumstance of the moment. Thus the Spaniard, naturally cool and collected, when agitated by nothing extraordinary, is inflamed even to enthusiasm, when his pride, his resentment, or any of those passions which compose his character, are roused by insult or contradiction. Hence, therefore, this nation, the gravest, the coolest, and apparently the slowest in Europe, becomes sometimes the most violent, when particular circumstances take them from their state of habitual tranquility, and deliver them over to the empire of their imagination. The most formidable animals are not those which are subject to the most violent agitations. When we look at the lion, his visage appears as grave as his step, his motions have all some object, and his voice is not spent in vain noise. As long as one respects his inaction, he loves silence and peace; but if provoked, he shakes his mane, his eyes dart forth fire, he roars, and is immediately acknowledged as the king of animals.

It is this combination of slowness and violence, which constitutes, perhaps, the most formidable species of courage, and such is, in my opinion, that of the Spaniards. Those causes which kept it in continual activity, have disappeared. For a long time they have not had as neighbours, the Moors, who daily added fuel to it; nor have they been so much actuated by hatred, jealousy, and fanaticism, three united motives, which increased its intensity. The wars of the last century, and those of the succession, have not been sufficient to preserve it in the same degree of fermentation in which it was formerly. The courage of the Spaniards seems, therefore, to be dormant; but it may be easily roused, and it is indeed roused

on the least signal. The revolution, which has been brought about, in this respect, is not sensible, but in circumstances, where courage, usefulness, and sometimes fatal, is rather the vice of a ferocious people, than the virtue of a polished nation. The times, when the name only of the infidels excited fury, and the age of a Pizarro, and an Almagro, have disappeared, much for the happiness of Spain and of humanity. The inhabitants of the colonies in Spanish America, and those natives who are still preserved, no longer groan under the yoke of the mother country. If religious intolerance subsists still in Spain, it appears only in declamation, and the spirit of persecution is much abated. People have even begun to perceive, that religion may allow policy to consider as useful neighbours, those in whom they have hitherto beheld irreconcilable enemies. In Spain, as elsewhere, the progress of knowledge and philosophy, though slow, has sensibly softened the manners of the inhabitants, and the traces of ancient barbarity successively disappear. Formerly, assassinations were very common in Spain: every man of the least distinction kept assassins in his pay, and they were hired in the province of Valencia, as false witnesses are hired in some of our provinces in France. The weapon used in this horrid custom, was a triangular poignard, which, concealed under the cloke, was taken forth with impunity, on the first fit of resentment, the wounds of which were more dangerous than those of a sword, as the latter cannot be used privately, and as the management of it requires some dexterity. The use of this perfidious weapon is not abolished entirely, and leaves room for some of those imputations, with which foreign nations are continually blackening the Spaniards. The manners of a people are not corrected by violent and sudden means: a minister, under the late reign, experienced this to his cost. Long clokes and flouched hats favoured every disorder, and in particular, those which endangered the safety of the citizen. Desirous of reforming such abuses, he had recourse to coercive laws, and even to force, in order to abolish these modes in

the capital; but the people mutinied, and the minister was sacrificed. Fashion, rudely attacked, survived him in part; but milder and slower means, the example of the court, and of those who depended on it, and the activity of a vigilant police, have greatly removed these inconveniences. That kind of mask, which under the name of hat, encouraged insolence, by insuring impunity, has entirely disappeared, and the cloke, a vestment very convenient for those who know how to use it, no longer favours any thing but laziness.

The use of the fatal poignard subsists yet in some parts of Spain, and above all, in the southern provinces; but only among the lowest of the people. There are still bravadoes, who make it the terror of the weak, and violent men, to whom it is, the instrument of speedy vengeance. The ecclesiastics have exerted themselves much to disarm their hearers, by their influence, and by charity. The archbishop of Grenada, in particular, has employed preaching with great success for this purpose. The poignard and assassination are still, however, very common in Andalusia, and one may there see how powerful the influence of climate is, when it is not counteracted by moral remedies. During summer, a certain wind in that province causes a species of phrenzy, which renders those excels much more common than at any other time of the year. But let the physical face of Spain be changed; let canals and roads be formed, in places which have hitherto been inaccessible; let readier means of communication facilitate and render more active the watchful care of the agents of government; let a more extensive population keep under the eye of public vengeance, those villains whose solitude proves their security, as wild beasts reign only with impunity in the desert; let the progress of agriculture, industry and commerce, give employment to idleness, which is the source of all mischief; in a word, let the plan, formed by the present government, be put in execution; and we shall see in this respect, as in others, the influence of climate yield to these powerful causes. The revolution which has been operated in

the manners of the Spaniards, within these fifty years, attests the certainty of this prognostic. It is in the present century, that two barbarous customs have been almost gradually abolished, the *rondalla* and the *pedreades*, which reason and humanity ought to have proscribed long ago. One of them was a kind of challenge given by two bands of musicians, one to another, without any other motive than that of trying their valour. They presented themselves before one another, with fire-arms and swords, and after having discharged their fusées, they commenced the attack with their side weapons. Will any one believe that this custom still subsists in Navarre and Arragon? That of the *pedreades* has not disappeared long. This was also a kind of combat, between two bodies of people, armed with slings, who attacked each other with stones. Such manners undoubtedly equally impeach those who preserve them, and the government which tolerates them.



STORIES, TALES, &c.

The school for husbands and wives.

—P. 314.

THE wife of the senator no sooner saw her husband gone, than she quitted her retreat, and ran to embrace Nina, thanking her in the most passionate terms, for the service she had done her; and remembering her promise of recompense, she presented her with a gold bracelet to wear, according to the custom of the Venetian ladies. It was one of the most costly that could be bought, and was worth near six thousand crowns, on account of its beauty, and the great number of jewels with which it was enriched. There needed not many words to persuade the courtesan to accept this precious gift; besides her natural avidity, the affluent circumstances the giver appeared in, notwithstanding the ill return her love had met with, did not allow her to make the slightest refusal. They quitted each other, and the lady went to the house of one of her friends, whom she acquainted with her griefs, and her whole history, and begged her to invite herself to dinner with her husband the next day, well assured that

he would not seek any excuse, or fail to receive her himself at his house. Her friend promised to comply with her desire, and went in the afternoon, as by accident, to the place where she knew the senator had dined, and drawing him a moment aside, acquainted him with the plan, privately agreed on between her and his wife.

Her discourse introduced a conversation on his spouse's humour; he said he feared to expose himself to it; that for almost three years, he had seen her but seldom, and that this retreat had procured him an uninterrupted tranquillity. "You cannot with any colour of reason decline granting me the favour I ask," answered the lady; "how do you know but my presence may shelter you from her ill temper? consider that it is rather to please me, than to gratify her, you take this step; is it so difficult a thing to sacrifice to your wife an hour or two of your time, once in three years, you, who daily pass many, with persons who are insupportable to you?"

The senator, overcome by her intreaties, consented, and caused his wife to be told, that her friend would dine with her the next day. The excessive joy of the lady cannot be conceived. She took care to provide an entertainment, with which her two guests could not but be satisfied; how impatient she was till they came!—she at last saw them enter the house.

The senator, desirous of avoiding being one moment alone with his wife, had thought proper to go himself for the lady, and not to return without her. His wife, as soon as she saw him, began to act the same part she had seen so well performed by Nina, the preceding day; and she soon perceived that her behaviour was highly agreeable to her husband. Dinner time being come, they sat down to table.

The senator remarked, with apparent satisfaction, a gaiety hitherto unknown to him, in the heart of his wife; he saw in her eyes, with some emotion, that love which had distinguished the first three years of his marriage. Her constant assiduity to please him, during the repast, at once astonished and delighted him; he of-

ten said to himself, "how great has been my mistake? Can I deny that I possess the handsomest woman in Venice? Has she not beauty, wit, vivacity—in a word, all the accomplishments which please me in Nina?" The passionate, delicate lover, the honest man, and the christian, were all roused in him.

When the lady who had been invited, complimented her friend on the entertainment, which was very elegant, the senator, with the greatest satisfaction, heard his wife reply, "that whatever pleasure she found in receiving her as she merited, she could not but own, her husband had the greatest share in her endeavours to make it agreeable, hoping, at the same time, both were satisfied." She besought her to pardon this avowal, which was rendered excusable by so long an absence as the senator had made her endure, and the sentiments she now entertained. She saw her husband's happy situation; she had too much interest in the discovery, to let it escape her.

She seized this opportunity to present his children to him, whose education had been committed to the care of an accomplished governess, and who had dined in a separate apartment. Their natural tenderness, and the instructions they had received, previous to this interview, made them run into the arms of their father, who gave them an equally cordial reception. His wife, who did not omit one assiduity or politeness, as if she had feared lest their fondness should be troublesome to her husband, ordered them to retire. The senator, who penetrated into the motive of her giving that order, said in a tender tone of voice, "why do you force them to leave me thus? you cannot surely suppose I have any repugnance at seeing them." This answer, which inspired the two ladies who were present at this moving scene, with hopes that the love for his children would arouse in him that which he had formerly had for his wife, forced them to let fall some tears which they could not refrain.

The senator was obliged to bear them company. As soon as they arose from table, a conversation, which lasted above an hour, ensued. The husband

appeared extremely well satisfied and tranquil: he gave answers to every one of his wife's questions, without any apparent irksomeness. His business requiring him to go out soon, he took his leave of the two ladies, and having embraced his wife's friend, he with the like complaisance kissed his spouse, to the astonishment of both. This prompted her to ask him, when he would return. After having mused some time, he said, in the evening. The joy this answer gave his wife was so great, that she fell into the arms of her friend in a swoon. The two witnesses of this affecting scene now wept afresh, and the senator, as soon as his wife was recovered, took his leave a second time, giving her a tender squeeze by the hand. He kept his word, and returned home early. His wife now, not satisfied with imitating the courtesan, endeavoured to the utmost of her power to out-do her, and her husband gave her the same tokens of affection as he had the day before given to Nina; in short, he who but a few hours before would have yielded his whole life an entire sacrifice to his mistress, now thought of nothing but the fond caresses of an assiduous wife.

Nina, surprised that a day had elapsed without seeing him, was so uneasy, that she sent to him early the next morning, to desire his company as soon as possible. The pleasure he received, from the reconciliation with his wife, was so great, that this message was absolutely necessary to remind him that such a woman as Nina existed. Being, however, firmly determined to put a final period to this commerce, he ordered the emissary of the courtesan to tell her mistress, that he would go to her immediately. As soon as he was dressed, he repaired to her house.

When the usual caresses were over, he perceived she wore the bracelet which had for a long time adorned his wife's arm—surprised at seeing it in the possession of another, he asked who had made her that present? "a female magician," replied she, "who with all her cunning, has not found out the way of making herself beloved. I have the greatest reason to think that this ornament entails misfortune on all its wearers; I begin to

feel it; I did not see you all day yesterday, and you receive to-day the marks of my love with an unwonted coldness." The senator prayed her to be serious, and to own by what means she came by that bracelet. She contented herself with saying, that she received it from an unknown lady, as a recompence for some advice she gave her, not thinking proper to tell him how she had acquired it, fearing lest he should take umbrage at her complaisance to an incognita, in making her a witness of his behaviour while he was at her house. "Nothing," said she; "I shall ever make me reject the idea I have conceived of the fatal power I attribute to it; I am even ready to part with it."

The senator, pretending to believe these were her real sentiments, pressed her to give him the preference over all those to whom she would choose to give it. "From this moment it is yours," said she, presenting it to him. He accepted it, and having but a small sum of money about him, he gave her his note for its value, thinking to trace the bottom of this adventure, by his wife's sincerity. A pretended indisposition served him as an excuse for retiring. He staid only an hour with Nina, and during his visit he did all he could to hinder her from being certain of her approaching misfortune. He at length quitted her, resolving to see her as seldom as possible.

He returned home immediately, and found all the charms of Nina, in his wife, who confessed to him by what accident the bracelet, which he had brought back, had belonged to the courtesan. He was well pleased with the step she had taken, which was a striking proof of her love, and the great regret the loss of him had given her. He sent the money that night for which he had given his note to Nina in the morning; and from that time, he desisted from his visits. When he saw her, by accident, her downcast look and apparent grief only reminded him of the sorrows his wife had experienced, before he was reclaimed.

Our happy pair continued to live in love and harmony to the end of their days, and heaven crowned their

union with five more children, who, like the former, promised fair to inherit their parents' virtues.

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A Persian tale.

A Certain rich man of Arabia was sitting down to his repast, at a plentiful table, when a poor countryman, oppressed with hunger, unexpectedly arrived from the place of his abode. The rich Arabian instantly enquires, whence come you? Not far, he replies, from the neighbourhood of your family. What news do you bring? Ha! says the other, I can undertake to answer all your questions, be they ever so many. Well, began the rich Arab, did you see a boy of mine, that goes by the name of Khulid? Yes, your son was at school, reading the Koran: Khulid, I can tell you, has a clear pipe of his own. Did you see Khulid's mother? By my troth, a lady of such exquisite beauty, the world holds not her equal. Did you observe my great house? the roof of your house, I remember, touched the skies. Did you see my camel? a fat young beast it is, and eats plenty of grass. And did you see my honest dog? In troth, it is an honest dog, and the creature watches the house with such fidelity! The rich man, having heard the good news of his family, again fell to eating, and cast the bones to a dog that lay under the table; but he requited not the poor Arab with the smallest gratification. The hungry wretch, at this usage, reflected in his own mind, of all this good news I have been the bearer; yet he has not relieved my hunger with a morsel of bread. Alas! said he, giving a deep sigh, would to God your honest dog were living, who was so much better than this cur! The rich man, who had been wholly engaged in eating, stooped in an instant: what! cried he, my honest dog dead? why nothing would go down with him but the camel's carcase. Is the camel dead then? the beast died of pure grief for Khulid's mother. The mother of Khulid! is she dead? alas! too true; in the distraction of her mind for the loss of Khulid, she dashed her head against the stones, fractured her skull, and perished. What has happened to Khu-

lid ? at the time your great house fell, Khulid was present, and now lies buried under its ruins. What mischief befel the great house ? such a hurricane came on, that your great house shook like a reed, was levelled with the ground, and not one stone left upon another. The rich Arab, who, at the recital of these events, had given over eating, now wept and wailed, rent his garments, and beat his breast, and, at last, wound up to madness, rushed forth in the wildness of despair. The hungry Arab, seeing the place clear, seized the golden opportunity, fastened on the viands, and regaled to his heart's content.



Zimeo.—A tale.

SOME years ago, Paul Wilmot, a quaker, native of Philadelphia, having settled in Jamaica, retired to a plantation beautifully situated on the declivity of a mountain, near the centre of the island. His family consisted of a wife and three young children. He possessed a number of slaves, whose looks and whole appearance betokened that their servitude was not grievous. Indeed Wilmot was one of those benevolent characters, that consider the wide world as their country, and the whole human race as their brethren. His negroes were distributed into little families. Among them were no dissensions, no jealousies, no thefts, no suicides, no conspiracies: the labours of the day gave place in the evening to the song and the dance; and they retired to rest, with hearts full of gratitude, satisfaction, and content.

About this time, a negro of Benin, known by the name of John, had instigated the slaves of two rich plantations to revolt, to massacre their masters, and to fly to the mountain. This mountain is in the middle of the island; it is almost inaccessible, and is surrounded with fruitful valleys, which are inhabited by negroes, called the wild negroes. These, having formerly deserted their services, settled in those valleys, from whence they often made cruel sallies upon their former masters; but now they seldom rise, except to revenge their brethren, who fly to them for refuge, from insupportable persecution. John had

been chosen chief of those negroes, and had issued from the vallies with a considerable body of followers. The alarm was soon spread in the colony; troops were marched to the mountain, and soldiers distributed in those plantations that were defensible.

Wilmot assembled his slaves, "My friends," said he, "there are arms; if I have been a hard master to you, use them against me; but if I have behaved to you as an affectionate father, take them and assist me in defending my wife and my children." The negroes seized upon the arms, and swore they would die in his defence, and in the defence of those that were dear to him.

Amongst his slaves there was one, named Francisco, whom a friend of Wilmot's, called Filmer, had found abandoned on the shore of a Spanish colony; he had been barbarously maimed, and one of his legs was newly cut off; a young negro woman was employed in stopping the blood, and in weeping the inefficacy of her cares. She had beside her a child but a few days old. They belonged to a Spaniard, who had taken this revenge on the negro, for abetting Marianne, the woman, in her rejection of some dishonourable proposals which her master had made to her. Filmer purchased them of the Spaniard, who pretended that he had thus treated the negro, because he had surprised him performing the abominable ceremonies of the religion of Benin. Wilmot received them of his friend, who now also lived in his family. Marianne became the favourite of his wife; and Francisco, by his good sense and his knowledge of agriculture, acquired the confidence of Wilmot, and the esteem of every one.

This man came to his master at the beginning of the night. "The chief of the blacks," says he, "is a native of Benin; he adores the Great Orissa, the Lord of life, and the Father of mankind; he must, therefore, be guided by justice and benevolence; he comes to punish the enemies of the children of Orissa; but you who have consoled them in their misery, he will respect. Let him know by one of our brethren of Benin, how you have treated your slaves, and you will see those warriors fire their muskets in the

air, and throw their spears at your feet." His advice was followed, and a messenger dispatched to John.

When day appeared, it discovered a scene of desolation. Most of the houses within view, were on fire, and the plantations laid waste. In a few places, the cattle were seen feeding in security: but in most, the men and animals were discovered flying across the country, pursued by the exasperated negroes. John had given orders to spare neither man, woman, or child, in the places where his brethren had been harshly treated; in the others, he contented himself with giving liberty to the slaves, but he set fire to every house that was deserted. In his course he proceeded to the plantation of Wilmot, with a detachment of thirty men.

John, or rather Zimeo, (for the revolted negroes quit the names they have received on their arrival in the colonies,) was a young man, about two and twenty years of age; the statues of Apollo and Antinous do not shew more regular features, or more beautiful proportions. He had an air of grandeur, and seemed born for command. He was still warm from the fight; but, in accosting Wilmot and Filmer, his eyes expressed affection and good-will; the most opposite sentiments shewed themselves by turns in his countenance; he was almost, in the same moment, sorrowful and gay, furious and tender. "I have avenged my race," said he, "and myself; think not hardly, ye men of peace, of the unfortunate Zimeo; shrink not at the blood with which he is covered; it is that of the inhuman; it is to terrify the wicked that I set no bounds to my vengeance." Then turning to the slaves, "choose," says he, "whether you will follow me to the mountain, or remain with your master." But the negroes falling at the feet of Wilmot, swore, with one voice, that they would rather die than leave him; that he had been a father to them, rather than a master; and that their servitude had been a blessing, rather than a bondage.

At this scene Zimeo was affected and agitated with various emotions; lifting up to heaven his eyes, that were ready to overflow, "O Great Orisla!" cried he, "thou who hast formed

the heart, look down on these grateful men, these true men, and punish the barbarians that despise us, and treat us as we do, not treat the beasts that thou hast made for our use!"

After this exclamation, he gave the hand of friendship to Wilmot and Filmer; "thanks to Orisla," says he, "I have found some whites that I can love! my destiny is in your power, and all the riches I have made myself master of, shall be yours, in return for the favour I have to ask of you."

Wilmot assured him that he would, without recompence, do him any service that was in his power: he invited him to repose himself, and ordered refreshments to be brought for his attendants.

"My friend," said he, "the great Orisla knows that Zimeo is not naturally cruel; but the whites have separated me from all I hold dear; from the wife Matomba, who was the friend and the guide of my youth; and from the young beauty, who was my heart's whole treasure. Think not hardly, ye men of peace, of the unfortunate Zimeo. You can procure him a ship, and you can conduct him to the place where those are detained, who are necessary to his existence."

At this moment, a young slave, a native of Benin, coming to speak with Wilmot, no sooner cast his eyes on Zimeo, than he gave a shriek, and retired with the greatest precipitation. Zimeo was silent for a moment, when, turning to Wilmot and his friend, "listen, ye men of peace," said he, "to the story of my misfortunes; and acknowledge that I deserve your pity rather than your detestation."

"The great Dame, sovereign of Benin, whose heir I am, sent me, according to the ancient custom of the kingdom, to be educated by the husbandmen of Onebo. I was given in charge to Matomba, the wisest among them, the wisest of men. At the court of my father, his counsel had often prevented evil, and been productive of good. While he was yet young, he retired to that village, in which, for ages, the heirs of the empire have been educated. There Matomba enjoyed all the pleasures that a

benign sky, a bountiful soil, and a good conscience can bestow. In the village of Onebo there were no animosities, no idleness, no deceit, no designing priests, no hardness of heart. The young princes had none but the most excellent examples before their eyes. The wise Matomba made me lose those sentiments of pride, and of indolence, that the court and my earlier instructors had inspired me with. I laboured the ground, like my master and his servants: I was instructed in the operations of agriculture, which makes all our riches: I was taught the necessity of being just, a duty incumbent on all men, that they may be able to educate their children, and cultivate their fields in peace; and I was shewn, that princes, like the labourers of Onebo, must be just towards one another, that they and their subjects may live happy and contented.

"My master had a daughter, the young Ellaroe; I loved her, and soon found that my passion was returned. We had both of us preserved our innocence inviolate; I saw no other in the creation but her; she saw no other but me, and we were happy. Her parents turned this passion to our mutual advantage. I was obedient to every command of Matomba, in the hope of making myself worthy of Ellaroe; and the hope of preserving her place in my heart, made every duty delightful to her. My attainments were all due to her, and hers to me. Five years had we thus spent, with increasing attachment, when I demanded permission of my father to espouse Ellaroe. O how I cherished the thought, that she would be my companion on the throne, and my friend in every period of life!

"I was expecting the answer of my father, when two merchants of Portugal arrived at Onebo. They brought, for sale, some implements of husbandry, several articles for domestic use, and some trifles of dress, for women and children. We gave them ivory in exchange, and gold dust. They would have purchased slaves, but none, except criminals, are sold in Benin; and there were none of those in the village of Onebo. I questioned them with regard to the arts and the manners of Europe. I found in

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your arts many superfluities, and in your manners much contradiction. You know the passion which the blacks have for music and dancing. The Portuguese had many instruments unknown to us; and every evening they played on them the gayest and most enlivening airs. The young people of the village gathered together, and danced around them; and there I danced with Ellaroe. The strangers brought us from their ships the most exquisite wines, with liquors and fruits that were delicious to our taste. They sought our friendship, and we loved them truly. They informed us, one day, that they were now obliged to leave us, and to return to their country: the news affected the whole village, but no one more than Ellaroe. They told us, with tears, the day of their departure; they said they would leave us with less regret, if we would give them an opportunity to testify their regard, by entertaining us on board their ships: they pressed us to repair to them the next morning, with the young men and the prettiest girls of the village. Accordingly, conducted by Matomba, and by some old people for the sake of decency, we set off for the ships.

"Onebo is but five miles from the sea, and we were upon the shore an hour after sunrise. We saw two vessels at a little distance from each other: they were covered with branches of trees, the sails and the cordage were loaded with flowers. As soon as our friends perceived us, they sounded their instruments, and welcomed us with songs. The concert and the decorations promised a delightful entertainment. The Portuguese came to receive us; they divided our company, and an equal number went on board each ship. Two guns were fired; the concert ceased; we were loaded with irons: and the vessels set sail.

(To be continued.)

MORAL AND SENTIMENTAL ESSAYS.

The folly of self tormenting.

MR. Addison says, that when people complain of weariness or indisposition in good company,

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they should immediately be presented with a night-cap, as a hint, that it would be best for them to retire. I own, I am one of those, that have no idea of carrying either my cares, or my infirmities out of my own habitation, except in such instances as I am sensible they can receive relief, or mitigation—why should I unnecessarily wound the good-nature of my friend, or make myself contemptible to my enemies? if the communication of my grievances really interrupts the satisfaction of those amongst whom I am cast, I have hurt them without benefiting myself; and, on the contrary, if they only dissimble with me, it is a species of ridicule, which my mind is not calculated to sustain—but you will allow me to observe, that I confine myself on this occasion to the valetudinarian, and the magnifier of trifles into calamities—for to deny the severely attacked, whether mentally or corporally, the relief of complaining, would be to strike at the root of humanity, and forfeit the characteristics of our nature.

To come, however, more immediately to the point, I must tell you, that I have, perhaps, the most curious set of relations you ever heard of. My mother, poor woman, her afflictions are sanctioned by their poignancy and sincerity—the loss of the man she loved, and a consequential decay of constitution—but then I have an aunt that is evermore upon the rack of her own imagination; not a change of weather, or a change of situation, that does not produce some present or prospective agony. If the day is fine, her corns inform her, that we shall have rain to-morrow—if the sun is tolerably powerful, she expires with heat; or, if temperate, she anticipates the inconveniences of approaching winter—if she perceives a cloud, she is for running into an obscure corner, to preserve her eyes from lightning—and, when she beholds a clear horizon, trembles for the consequences of a drought. Not a melancholy intimation is dropt in her hearing, but she instantly recollects a thousand dreadful disasters, she has either experienced or escaped; and, when she is told of any extraordinary piece of good fortune reaching people unexpectedly, she repines at the ungraciousness of

her stars, that withholds every such blessing from falling to her share.

A brother of this lady, consequently an uncle of mine, who had met with a cruel disappointment in love, at a very early period of his life, was so morose as to insist upon it, that women were universally unworthy, and universally unfaithful—tell a story to their advantage, and he was petulant; mention them with severity, and you apparently tore open his old wounds—if he was treated respectfully by them, they were deceitful; and, if they behaved coolly, he complained of being despised—when the younger part of his relations were disposed to be merry, his head ached, and when they were serious, they treated him as if he was a bug bear—when he was consulted what he would choose for dinner, he was teased, and when unconsulted, he was neglected. But to sum up all—after years of assiduity and attention, on the part of all his relations, excepting your humble servant, whose independent spirit frequently incited him to raillery, he died, and left me every shilling of his fortune, as a reward for my sincerity.

A young fellow, who stands in the relationship of cousin-german to me, is what may justly be entitled a constitutional self-tormentor—for he was so from his infancy. When a school-boy, whatever was in another's possession, was always considered by him as much better than his own—his top never spun so well, nor his marbles rolled so dexterously, as those of his companions—his task was always harder than any body else's, and his repetition of it, listened to with prejudiced ears by our master.

On entering into life, this strange humour increased upon him; he conceived every dinner he was not a partaker of, much more excellent than the one he participated of. Every taylor, if he changed a dozen times in a month, was smarter than those he employed; and every estate he heard of, happier situated, and better improved, than his own, though the income was absolutely inferior to what he was in the receipt of. He attached himself to a fine accomplished girl, but soon found out that her sister was much more charming. The sister had a young friend, who had as much the

advantage of her; and that friend a relation, that surpassed them all. His strange humour and inconsistency, soon marked him for an object of contempt; and, however, out of respect to his family, he is to this day received in some few houses; he is tolerated, not approved; pitied, not honoured; notwithstanding his birth, education, and estate.

I have a sister, who is the last oddity I shall introduce at this period, that is evermore labouring under some imaginary disease. She sits down to table without an appetite, it is true—but then she has been eating all the morning—her complexion is extremely fine—but the bloom of nature is called a hectic—her voice, that is naturally sweet, is changed into an affected whine—and her nerves are so delicate, that one of my honest laughs is sufficient to throw her into hysterics—I have taken great pains to convince her of her folly, but if I attempt to rally, she bursts into tears, and I am hurried out of the room, as the greatest of all barbarians. I make daily resolutions to renounce all connexion with so ridiculous a group of wretches; my resolutions, nevertheless, (barbarian as I am) are dissolved by their applications to return to them, though the infallible consequence of our re-union, is an abrupt separation.

Is it not astonishing, that people in no degree deficient in understanding, and blessed with affluence, should be such enemies to their repose, that instead of attending to the distresses of others, which they have the power so amply to relieve, they thus defeat all the gracious purposes of providence, where their own happiness is concerned, and neglect all the opportunities of doing good, that lie before them?

GEORGE GOOD-FELLOW.



Thoughts on marriage, addressed to a lady, who discovered an attachment to a person very much her inferior.

MARRIAGE determines, in this world, the happiness or misery of those who engage in it. There is no medium in this connexion. Affection, sanctioned by reason, gives the

one; passion, blinding, perverting passion, will, most assuredly, cause the other.

The question, therefore, which should be applied to the heart of any woman whose thoughts address themselves to the nuptial state, are these: Is the object virtuous? Is he suitable?—If he is not virtuous, there is an end of all reasonable hopes of happiness; and the woman, who marries a man, knowing him to be vicious—is a wedded harlot, whose base motives, or incontinent desires, impel her to a future and certain wretchedness.

As to suitability, consult your understanding in the following manner. Is his temper and turn of mind, in any degree, similar to my own? Has his education been such as to qualify him to be a pleasing companion to me? Or, if not, can I so far forget my education as to descend to a level with him, that he may be so?

Is his fortune sufficient to support me as I could wish? Or, is his profession and industry equal to the maintenance of a family? or will it be necessary for a wife to assist him in it; and, if so, am I qualified and willing to do it?

If you can answer these questions, with an unprejudiced and deliberate affirmative, you may marry the person who is the object of your preference, with every reasonable expectation of being happy.

A perfect similitude of disposition is not to be found, nor is it necessary; but some degree of it, nay, a considerable degree of it, in leading principles, is essential to married happiness. A woman of polished education will find it very difficult, indeed, to be happy with a husband, who has received little or no education at all.

A great fortune is by no means necessary to happiness; but some means of support are absolutely requisite.

Suitableness in temper, education, and the means of living, are solid foundations of happiness; but the high-flown romantic fancies, the unrestrained liberality, the love of sway, &c. &c. which are so commonly made the chief objects of matrimonial engagements, will prove vain and empty illusions.

An illiterate man, however virtuous, cannot be suitable to you. A man without education and refined sentiment, may love you, I will confess; but not in a manner that is agreeable to you; for, as he will not be able to comprehend the extent of your excellence, he cannot love you, as you merit to be loved. Tenderness may be his; but not that tenderness which "sighs and looks unutterable things."

If you possess sentiments different from these, you must be under the influence of a passion which will be fatal to you. The heart is never so deceitful to itself, as when it is warmed with the tender passion, nor ever so inattentive to the cool admonitions of friendship. But remember, that marriage, like death, excludes all possibility of benefiting by experience. In this case, experience ceases to be a director. The scourge is in his hand, and it may become a severe executioner.



Advice to husbands. By a lady.

COULD that kind of love be kept alive, through the marriage state, which makes the charm of a single one, the sovereign good would no longer be sought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found; but reason shews us that this is impossible, and experience informs us, that it ever was so; we must preserve it as long, and supply it as happily, as we can.

When your present violence of passion, however, subsides, and a more cool and tranquil affection takes its place, be not hasty to censure yourself as indifferent, or to lament yourself as unhappy; you have lost that only which it was impossible to retain, and it were graceless, amid the pleasures of a prosperous summer, to regret the blossoms of a transient spring. Neither unwarily condemn your bride's insipidity, till you have recollected, that no object, however sublime, no sound, however charming, can continue to transport us with delight, when they no longer strike us with novelty. The skill to renovate the powers of pleasing, is said, indeed, to be possessed by some women in an eminent degree, but the

artifices of maturity are seldom seen to adorn the innocence of youth; you have made your choice, and ought to approve it.

Satiety follows quick upon the heels of possession: and to be happy, we must always have something in view. The person of your lady is already all your own, and will not grow more pleasing in your eyes, I doubt, though the rest of your sex will think her handsomer for these dozen years. Turn, therefore, all your attention to her mind, which will daily grow brighter by polishing. Study some easy science together, and acquire a similarity of tastes, while you enjoy a community of pleasures. You will, by these means, have many images in common, and be freed from the necessity of separating, to find amusement; nothing is so dangerous to wedded love, as the possibility of either being happy out of the company of the other; endeavour, therefore, to cement the present intimacy on every side; let your wife never be kept ignorant of your income, your expenses, your friendships, or aversions; let her know your very faults, but make them amiable by your virtues; consider all concealment as a breach of fidelity; let her never have any thing to find out in your character, and remember, that from the moment one of the partners turns spy upon the other, they have commenced a state of hostility.

Seek not for happiness in singularity, and dread a refinement of wisdom as a deviation into folly. Listen not to those sages, who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and, if you comply with her requests, pronounce you to be wife-ridden. Think not any privation, except of positive evil, an excellence, and do not congratulate yourself that your wife is not a learned lady, that she never touches a card, or is wholly ignorant how to make a pudding. Cards, cookery, and learning, are all good in their places, and may all be used with advantage.

I said, that the person of your lady would not grow more pleasing to you; but pray let her never suspect that it grows less so; that a woman will pardon an affront to her understanding,

much sooner than one to her person, is well known; nor will any of us contradict the assertion. All our attainments, all our arts, are employed to gain and keep the heart of man; and what mortification can exceed the disappointment, if the end be not obtained? There is no reproof, however pointed, no punishment, however severe, that a woman of spirit will not prefer to neglect; and if she can endure it without complaint, it only proves that she means to make herself amends, by the attention of others, for the flights of her husband. For this, and for every reason, it behoves a married man not to let his politeness fail, though his ardour may abate, but to retain, at least, that general civility towards his own lady, which he is so willing to pay to every other, and not shew his wife, that every man in company can treat her with more complaisance, than he who so often vowed to her eternal fondness.

It is not my opinion that a young woman should be indulged in every wild wish of her gay heart, or giddy head; but contradiction may be softened by domestic kindness, and quiet pleasures substituted in the place of noisy ones. Public amusements are not, indeed, so expensive as is sometimes imagined, but they tend to alienate the minds of married people from each other. A well chosen society of friends and acquaintance, more eminent for virtue and good sense than for gaiety and splendor, where the conversation of the day may afford comment for the evening, seems the most rational pleasure we can enjoy; and to this, a game at cards now and then gives an additional relish.

A word or two on jealousy may not be amiss; for though not a failing of the present age's growth, yet the seeds of it are too certainly sown in every warm bosom, for us to neglect it as a fault of no consequence. If you are ever tempted to be jealous, watch your wife narrowly, but never tease her; tell her your jealousy, but conceal your suspicion; let her, in short, be satisfied that it is only your odd temper, and even troublesome attachment, that makes you follow her; but let her not dream that you ever doubted seriously of her virtue, even for a moment. If she is

disposed towards jealousy of you, let me beseech you to be always explicit with her, and never mysterious; be above delighting in her pain, nor do your business, nor pay your visits with an air of concealment, when all you are doing might as well be proclaimed, through the city.



Sentimental reflexions on love.

In solitude

*What happiness? who can enjoy alone?
Or, all enjoying, what contentment find?* MILTON.

THAT affection, or reciprocal passion, which unites two persons, is called love. Love is a passion so necessary among mankind, that without it, they would soon be reduced to nothing. The desire of the one sex for the other, serves to perfect them both; it makes happy unions and amiable societies; but this is only the case when reason presides over and directs it. Guided by a wicked passion, it every day causes adulteries, incests, perjuries, and many other evils of the same cast. If you have naturally a tender, affectionate heart, do not endeavour to make it insensible; but fix your affections upon proper objects—upon such as may not endanger the loss of your virtue; or rather love only those who are virtuous, and thereby your propensity for love will be no less satisfied. What am I saying? It could exist but imperfectly, without that precaution. There is no friendship without virtue. The union of two lovers, without virtue and good morals, is not love, but an odious association, which engages them in a commerce of vices, and establishes between them a reciprocal participation of infamy. Morals need fear nothing from love: it cannot but perfect and better them. Love renders the heart less fierce, the temper more easy, and the disposition more complaisant. Most people are accustomed to submit to the inclination or will of the person beloved; they contract by this, the glorious habit of curbing their desires, to conform their inclinations to places, occasions, and persons. But morals are not equally safe, when we are troubled with those sensual de-

fires, which are sometimes confounded with love. Love is a vice only in vicious hearts. Fire, a substance pure in itself, emits fetid vapours, while it is consuming infected matter; in the same manner, if love is nourished by vices, it only produces shameful desires; it only forms criminal designs; and is only followed by troubles, cares, and misfortunes; but let it be produced in an honest, upright, and virtuous heart, and kindled by an object adorned as well with virtues as charms; such love is not at all deserving of censure. God, far from being angry at it, approves of it; he has made objects amiable only that they should be beloved.

A certain person once asked Zeno, if wise men ought to love? A very curious question this; but Zeno, without hesitation, immediately replied, "if the wise did not love, the fine ladies would be very unhappy." The union of love and innocence seems to be a paradise on earth: it is the greatest felicity and the most happy state of life.

The advantages arising from love are, 1. The propagation of the species. 2. Happy unions. 3. Advantageous alliances. 4. Happiness, if rightly managed. 5. Amiable societies. And, 6. The taming or curbing the passions.

Picture of sensual love.

DAMON has upright intentions; he is deeply smitten and sincerely in love with Phyllis; this may be easily seen by the description he gives of her accomplishments. One thing is yet wanting; he mentions nothing concerning her virtue or morals, her temper or behaviour: but these are not the objects of his love; she is endued with a grace and attraction that enchant him; she is full of sprightliness and humour; that is enough for him; he knows no greater happiness than that of possessing her. Lightheaded and illuminated by her sparkling eyes, he is in raptures; absent from her, he languishes and is consumed with cares. Would you think that this eagerness and ardour are nothing less than love? Damon does not suspect it; he thinks really that he is deeply in love with her. But you may easily perceive whence his error proceeds; that which he takes for love, is only sensuality.

Picture of true love.

CLARA is young, handsome, and virtuous; Corydon is about the same age with her, genteelly made, brave, witty, and well behaved. They saw each other at a neighbour's; they immediately, by a powerful charm, as it were, fixed their eyes and minds upon one another. The hour of departing soon came; they saluted each other respectfully and spoke some obliging things. Three days passed before they met again; Corydon became bolder; and ventured to enter into discourse with her; he had before only a glimpse of her virtues; he now saw the beauties of her mind, the honesty of her heart, and the simplicity of her manners. He was sensible of the love he had for her, and did not despair of one day calling her his own. He declared his passion to her in these words: "amiable Clara! the sentiment which attaches me to you, is not mere esteem: it is love, the most lively, and the most ardent love. I find I cannot live without you; could you, without reluctance, resolve to make me happy?"

A coquette would have affected anger at such a declaration as this. Clara heard her lover without interrupting him; answered him with good-nature, and permitted him to hope. She did not even put his constancy to a long trial. The happiness for which he longed, was only deferred till they could make the necessary preparations. The articles of the contract were easily settled between the parties; interest had no share in it: the chief thing was the mutual gift of their hearts, and that condition was fulfilled before hand. What will be the fate of this new married pair? the happiest that mortals can find on earth. No pleasure is to be compared with those which affect the heart, and there is none which affects it so agreeably, as the bliss of loving and being beloved.

D. M.



Reflexions on death.

Sure 'tis a serious thing to die.

O H Death! how despotic is thy power! yet how impartial!

The rich, the poor, the peasant, and the prince—the beauteous, and

the deform'd—must all submit to thee :
thou knowest no difference !

In camps, in cities, in cottages, and
courts, thy bow strikes sure.

The hero, who this morning boasts
his valour—ere noon becomes thy
prey.

Thou throwest down all distinctions
in the grave.

The mighty monarch, in his mar-
ble shrine, sleeps not more sound, nor
wears a form more pleasing, than the
poor villager ; whose humble grave
scarce rises up a foot above the soil,
but plaited o'er with turf, wants a
hic jacet to his memory.

Torridimond, didst thou know Cam-
milla ? Have you not seen her at the
gay assembly, in all the bloom of
beauty and of youth, surrounded by a
throng of sighing, wishing lovers ?

See now her lifeless corpse, by
death, deprived of all those charms
that could inflame desire.

View well those eyes : where is
that humid brightness, that once dis-
fused such killing rays from those
(then) lovely orbs ?

Behold her cheeks, where the lily's
whiteness and the rose's blush did
lately blend, to make her charms
complete ; see them all bloated and
cover'd with infectious boils !

Say, is she now an object of your
admiration most, or of your horror ?

—Since then we find

That death's entail'd on all mankind,
we should, as skilful physicians, have
recourse to palliatives, when nothing
can be levelled at the cause.

And what can be more satisfactory
to a dying person, than

The glad conscience of a life well
spent ?

For, however a vicious man may, for
a while, impose upon the world, yet,
when he comes upon a death bed, the
mask falls off : conscience flies in his
face : his sins appear all naked to
his view ; and the poor wretch, unfit
and unprepar'd, launches into eternity.

On the other hand, behold the vir-
tuous man in his last moments,

Calm and serene he yields his latest
breath,

And may be said to triumph over
death.

THE WORCESTER SPECULATOR.

On temperance.

THE practice of virtue is essen-
tial to the peace and happiness
both of individuals and of a commu-
nity. Every attentive observer of
causes and effects, sees that a moral
course of behaviour is productive of
harmony—harmony in society, and
harmony in the mind ; while the
wretched rewards of an immoral life
are discord and distress. To incul-
cate temperance in all things, may,
therefore, be the duty of the civilian,
as well as of the divine. Temperance is
that coolness of reason, calmness of
passion, evenness of temper, and reg-
ularity of life and conversation, which
at all times preserve the dignity of
man, and render him illustrious in
the scale of rational beings. It is not
the design, however, in throwing out a
few hints upon this subject, to con-
sider temperance in this extensive view ;
but to confine the observations to
the utility and importance of it in
a more restricted sense, particularly
that of temperance in the use of
spiritous liquors. If temperance in
all things be ornamental, and necessa-
ry for the support of our dignity and
the advancement of human felicity—
how emphatically important must it be
in the use of intoxicating spirits ? Here
intemperance is fatal ! An immod-
erate draught at once drowns the reason
of man, and sinks him in the deplora-
ble gulph of ignominy and contempt.
Those, who (notwithstanding they
may be too lavish in the use of spirit-
ous liquors) are not lost to every idea
of decency and decorum, and sunk be-
neath the pride of man, the Specu-
lator conceives are open to conviction,
and will cheerfully embrace those ha-
bits which shall appear to be the most
conducive to their own and the com-
munity's prosperity. Times of public
tumult and relaxation of government
are most commonly times of dissipation.
It proved so with America, in her late
war with Great Britain. Before that
commotion took place, the use of spi-
ritous liquors was comparatively small
to what it has been since. During
the suspension of law, money being
plenty, and debtors not being compell-
able to pay their debts, it became a
too predominant practice, to waste
large sums in the purchase and expen-

diture of rum and other spirits. Idleness, and a too free use of the cup and can, those sifter habits, infected the community at large. At the close of the war, when the circumstances of our country demanded industry and economy, it was difficult to return to our pristine simplicity of manners, and temperance of life, in the pursuit of our private and domestic affairs. The husbandman could not hire labourers to cultivate his lands, without supplying them with a quantity of inflammatory liquors, almost equal in value to the amount of their services. So general was the custom, and so fashionable the practice, that the labourer claimed it as his right; and if he could not receive so much rum and toddy as would almost disable him from service, he would quit the field of his employer, and leave his harvest to be wasted on the ground. This pernicious fashion was not confined to the labourers in the field; the mechanics, if possible, exceeded them in extravagance of these kinds of demands. Business was consequently ill performed and extravagantly paid for. Our taverns were daily thronged with swarms of our citizens, who there wasted their property, injured their constitutions, and corrupted their morals. In addition to all this, every man was obliged to keep a kind of grog shop in his own house, for his neighbours, acquaintance, and hangers on, or be esteemed a niggard. Even among the most indigent, those who could but scantily provide bread for their children, it was thought ill usage, if they did not hand out their bottles to their thirsty visitors. A barrel of rum at that time would in many families last but little longer than a gallon would have done before the war. These extravagant habits so far exceeded the ability of the people, that many fell a sacrifice to their folly, and involved themselves and families in ruin and wretchedness. Private debts could not be discharged, nor could public requisitions be complied with. The consequence was natural—an universal complaint of hard times—of cruel creditors—and of oppression in rulers.

The times were truly hard, and so will they ever be when intemperance prevails—when the people prefer the

dissipation of a tavern, to the cultivation of their fields. But happily for the community, these habits seem now to be fast growing into disrepute; and temperance, economy, and industry seem to be esteemed objects of importance: and experience will probably soon convince us, that we can labour as well, and enjoy our health better, without inflammatory spirits, than with them. Probably not a quarter part so much rum has been drank in this part of the country the last year, as was done in the space of a year, at the close of the war. Some of our principal retailers have not, if we can believe their assertions, sold so many pints of rum the last year as they did gallons the year before; and then the quantity was much diminished from that which was sold a few years earlier. Our taverns, too, are generally still and quiet, and rarely do we find people of the vicinity resorting to them, but on business, or some public occasion. Many of our principal farmers, in different parts of the country, have nobly broke through the pernicious custom of treating their labourers with rum; and will not employ those who will not serve them without spiritous liquors. And they have found their account in it the present year—for it has been very observable, in the course of the past summer, that those who have hired without supplying with spirits, have had the best workmen and plenty of them, and that their work has been done the most neatly and with the greatest dispatch.

The mechanics, also, in many places, and especially the most reputable of them, have almost forsaken their cups. And men of business, of all kinds, appear to be convinced that they can conduct their affairs better without spiritous liquors than with them. In this way, a great saving has been made the last year by the citizens in general: and let any one judge if any inconveniences have resulted from these savings.

Have not people been as healthy, strong, and robust, as when they drank ten times as much as they have done this year? Were our lands better cultivated then, than they are now? It was a common observation, a few years ago, that a man lost nothing by giving rum to his labourers, for they

would do as much more labour as to pay for it. But if a man is not able to carry on business of any kind, whatever, without rum, he is unfit to be employed. When one has contracted a habit of any kind, it is difficult to quit it. Hence, we frequently hear workmen say, they cannot work without rum. Why? because they have become habituated to the destructive and pernicious use of it. It is no symptom that a man ought not to live without spiritous liquors, because he says that he cannot; but the reverse. His hankering after them is conclusive evidence that he has used them too freely already. And it is quite time for such a one, to reflect seriously on the importance of his breaking the habit: he would do well to consider whether he be not on the road to intemperance—and if he be not foolishly wasting his earnings: now is the only time for such a one to deliberate; for if a habit of this kind is ever to be checked, it must be done before it be deeply rooted; it will not answer for him to wait until he is sensible that he is actually injured; for many a man has become a complete sot, before he has thought himself in any degree intemperate.

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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Address of the general assembly of the presbyterian church, in the united states.

To the president of the united states.

SIR,

THE general assembly of the presbyterian church, in the united states of America, embrace the earliest opportunity in their power, to testify the lively and unfeigned pleasure, which they, with the rest of their fellow citizens, feel, on your appointment to the first office in the nation.

We adore Almighty God, the author of every perfect gift, who hath endued you with such a rare and happy assemblage of talents, as hath rendered you equally necessary to your country, in war and in peace.

Your military achievements insured safety and glory to America, in the late arduous conflict for freedom; while your disinterested conduct, and uniformly just discernment of the public interest, gained you the entire confidence of the people. And, in

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the present interesting period of public affairs, the influence of your personal character moderates the divisions of political parties, and promises a permanent establishment of the civil government.

From a retirement, more glorious to you than thrones and sceptres, you have been called to your present elevated station, by the voice of a great and free people—and with an unanimity of suffrage that has few, if any, examples in history. A man, more ambitious of fame, or less devoted to his country, would have refused an office, in which his honours could not be augmented, and where they might possibly be subject to a reverse.

We are happy that God hath inclined your heart, to give yourself once more to the public. And we derive a favourable presage of the event, from the zeal of all classes of the people, and their confidence in your virtues—as well as from the knowledge and dignity with which the federal councils are filled. But we derive a presage even most flattering, from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity; and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness, to behold in our chief magistrate, a steady, uniform, avowed friend of the christian religion; who has commenced his administration in rational and exalted sentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct, adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; and, on the most public and solemn occasions, devoutly acknowledges the government of divine providence.

The example of distinguished characters will ever possess a powerful and extensive influence on the public mind; and when we see, in such a conspicuous station, the amiable example of piety to God, of benevolence to men, and of a pure and virtuous patriotism, we naturally hope that it will diffuse its influence, and that eventually the most happy consequences will result from it. To the force of imitation we will endeavour to add the wholesome instructions of religion. We shall consider ourselves as doing an acceptable service to God in our profession, when we contribute to render men sober, honest, and in-

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dustrious citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government. In these pious labours, we hope to imitate the most worthy of our brethren of other christian denominations, and to be imitated by them; assured, that if we can, by mutual and generous emulation, promote truth and virtue, we shall render essential service to the republic; we shall receive encouragement from every wise and good citizen; and, above all, meet the approbation of our divine master.

We pray Almighty God to have you always in his holy keeping; may he prolong your valuable life, an ornament and a blessing to your country; and at last bestow on you the glorious reward of a faithful servant.

By order of the general assembly,

JOHN RODGERS, *moderator.*

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

ANSWER.

To the general assembly of the presbyterian church in the united states of America.

Gentlemen,

I Receive with great sensibility, the testimonial given by the general assembly of the presbyterian church in the united states of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them, on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavour to avoid being elated by the too favourable opinion which your kindness for me, may have induced you to express, of the importance of my former conduct, and the effect of future services; yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt, upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence on the assistance of heaven, to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon heaven, as the source of all public and private blessings; I will observe, that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry, and economy, seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advan-

cing and confirming the happiness of our country. While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences; it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives, and the beneficence of their actions: for no man, who is profligate in his morals, or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true christian, or a credit to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept my acknowledgments for your laudable endeavours to render men sober, honest and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on our country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of, in the administration of its government.

G. WASHINGTON.



An act of the state of Connecticut, to suspend all suits or actions in favour of any citizen of the state of Rhode Island, now brought, or which may hereafter be brought in that state.

WHEREAS the state of Rhode Island, at their sessions in March, 1787, passed an act, excluding the citizens of this state, from the benefit of the laws of the state of Rhode Island, relative to the tender of paper money; by means whereof, the citizens of this state are much injured.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the governor, council, and representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no citizen or inhabitant of the state of Rhode Island, shall be admitted to sue or prosecute any citizen or inhabitant of this state, before any court of justice in this state, for the recovery of any debt or demand whatsoever, during the time that the said state of Rhode Island shall continue their law, excluding the citizens of this state from the benefit of their said laws.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all proceed-

ings in this state, in favour of any citizen of the state of Rhode Island, for the recovery of any debt, due to any inhabitant or citizen of said state of Rhode Island, shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, during the time that the said state of Rhode Island shall continue to exclude the citizens of this state from the benefit of the laws aforesaid.

Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to prevent the granting or levy of execution, on any judgment already rendered, in any court of law or equity in this state.

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Education of negro children.

THE trustees of the school instituted for the education of negro children, feel themselves induced, from a sense of duty, and to promote the cause of humanity, to inform the public, that the benevolent design of enlightening a part of the community, heretofore sunk in slavish ignorance, is likely to succeed, and it is hoped will answer the most sanguine expectations of its patrons. The pupils have evidently made considerable proficiency in the different branches of learning, and, in some instances, a brightness of natural genius and understanding is apparent, which, like some latent quality in the human mind, hath lain, as it were, in a state of obscurity and inaction; hence the utility of early affording encouragement, whereby the natal powers in children may be expanded, and the faculties left at liberty to emerge from their narrow inclosures—great advantages are expected from a due attention to the education of youth, and from the apparent good which hath already resulted from this institution.

The trustees are encouraged to continue their care and zeal for its promotion; and notwithstanding the contributions of many have been liberal, yet the annual expense is such, that the income of the permanent fund being inadequate, they are obliged to have recourse to the society's general stock, to make up the deficiency; a circumstance they are anxious to avoid, and are therefore induced to solicit some further addition

to said fund; that they may be enabled, not only to support the institution on its own basis, but extend its greater usefulness, by enlarging the original plan, which cannot be done, without an augmentation of resources to carry it into effect; and as this seminary may probably conduce to the advantages of the community, not only in respect to the benefits, which those, who are the more immediate objects of its care, will receive—but as it may qualify a race of beings, now sunk in stupid ignorance, to become safe and useful members of society—let us persevere in our well-meant endeavours, to promote the cause of humanity, and, by a due attention, contribute all we well can, to the increase and support of this laudable undertaking.

The trustees are authorized to inform the public, that the children of slaves who are still held in bondage, will be (as well as those who are already liberated) admitted into the school, free of expense, provided they have attained the age of nine years, and are capable of spelling words of one syllable.

Signed on behalf, and by direction of the trustees;

J. MURRAY, jun. clerk.

New York, 10th month, 24th, 1789.



An address to the public, from the Pennsylvania society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, we assure the friends of humanity, that, in prosecuting the design of our association, our endeavours have proved successful, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this success, and by the daily progress of that luminous and benign spirit of liberty, which is diffusing itself throughout the world—and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine blessing on our labours—we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do, therefore, earnestly solicit the support and assistance of all who can feel the tender emotions of sympathy and compassion,

or relish the exalted pleasure of beneficence.

Slavery is such an atrocious debasement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with sollicitous care, may sometimes open a source of serious evils.

The unhappy man, who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains, that bind his body do also fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the social affections of his heart. Accustomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a master, reflexion is suspended: he has not the power of choice; and reason and conscience have but little influence over his conduct: because he is chiefly governed by the passion of fear. He is poor and friendless—perhaps worn out by extreme labour, age and disease.

Under such circumstances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himself, and prejudicial to society.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, so far that attention is evidently a serious duty, incumbent on us, and which we mean to discharge to the best of our judgment and abilities.

To instruct—to advise—to qualify—those who have been restored to freedom, for the exercise and enjoyment of civil liberty—to promote in them habits of industry—to furnish them with employments suited to their age, sex, talents, and other circumstances—and to procure their children an education calculated for their future situation in life—these are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will essentially promote the public good, and the happiness of these our hitherto too much neglected fellow creatures.

A plan so extensive cannot be carried into execution, without considerable pecuniary resources, beyond the present ordinary funds of the society. We hope much from the generosity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or subscriptions for this pur-

pose, which may be made to our treasurer, James Starr, or to James Pemberton, chairman of our committee of correspondence.

Signed by order of the society,

B. FRANKLIN, president.

Philadelphia, 9th of Nov. 1789.

Plan for improving the condition the free blacks, abovementioned:

THE business, relative to free blacks, shall be transacted by a committee of twenty-four persons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this society, in the month called April; and in order to perform the different services, with expedition, regularity, and energy, this committee shall resolve itself into the following sub-committees, viz.

I.

A committee of inspection, who shall superintend the morals, general conduct, and ordinary situation of the free negroes, and afford them advice and instruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II.

A committee of guardians, who shall place out children and young people with suitable persons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeship, or servitude) learn some trade or other business of subsistence. The committee may effect this partly by a persuasive influence on parents and the persons concerned; and partly by co-operating with the laws, which are, or may be enacted for this, and similar purposes; in forming contracts on these occasions, the committee shall secure to the society, as far as may be practicable, the right of guardianship, over the persons so bound.

III.

A committee of education, who shall superintend the school-instruction of the children and youth of the free-blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the schools, already established in this city, or form others with this view; they shall, in either case, provide, that the pupils may receive such learning, as is necessary for their future situation in life; and especially a deep impression of the most important, and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They shall also procure and

preserve a regular record of the marriages, births, and manumissions, of all free blacks.

IV.

A committee of employ, who shall endeavour to procure constant employment for those free negroes, who are able to work: as the want of this would occasion poverty, idleness, and many vicious habits. This committee will, by sedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number; they will also provide, that such as indicate proper talents, may learn various trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themselves for such a term of years, as shall compensate their masters for the expense and trouble of instruction, and maintenance. The committee may attempt the institution of some useful and simple manufactures, which require but little skill, and also may assist, in commencing business, such as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inspection, shall find persons of any particular description, requiring attention, they shall immediately direct them to that committee, of whose care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature, the committees shall confer, and, if necessary, act in concert. Affairs of great importance, shall be referred to the whole committee.

The expense, incurred by the prosecution of this plan, shall be defrayed by a fund to be formed by donations, or subscriptions, for these particular purposes, and to be kept separate from the other funds of this society.

The committee shall make a report of their proceedings, and of the state of their flock, to the society, at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

Philadelphia, 26th October, 1789.

Association of the principal inhabitants of Litchfield, in Connecticut, for discouraging the use of spiritous liquors.

SO many are the avenues leading to human misery, that it is impossible to guard them all. Such evils, as are produced by our own folly and weakness, are within our power to

avoid. The immoderate use, which the people of this state make of distilled spirits, is undoubtedly an evil of this kind. It is obvious to every person of the smallest observation, that, from this pernicious practice, follows a train of evils, difficult to be enumerated. The morals are corrupted, property is exhausted, and health destroyed. And it is most sincerely to be regretted, that, from a mistaken idea, that distilled spirits are necessary to labouring men, to counteract the influence of heat, and give relief from severe fatigue, a most valuable class of citizens have been led to contract a habit of such dangerous tendency. Hence arises the inability to pay public taxes, to discharge private debts, and to support and educate families. Seriously considering this subject, and the frowns of divine providence, in denying many families, in this part of the country, the means of a comfortable subsistence, the present year, by failure of the principal crops of the earth, we think it peculiarly the duty of every good citizen, to unite his efforts, to reform a practice which leads so many to poverty, distress and ruin.

Whereupon, we do hereby associate, and mutually agree, that hereafter we will carry on our business without the use of distilled spirits, as an article of refreshment, either for ourselves or those whom we employ; and that, instead thereof, we will serve our workmen with wholesome food, and the common simple drinks of our own production.—*Litchfield, June, 1789.*

POLITICAL ESSAYS.

THE WORCESTER SPECULATOR.

On republican government.

THERE are but few countries in the world, where the people of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, have so great a share in the formation and administration of government, as have the citizens of America. Every officer, legislative, judicial, and executive, is created by the people: in a word, every thing that appertains to government, is virtually in their hands.

The happiness or misery of a nation, under a government of this kind, depends on the knowledge or ignorance

of the great body of the people. The blessings of a republican government will continue and be enjoyed, in a just proportion to the understanding of the community : and the peace and duration of an absolute monarchy, will ever be in an inverse ratio with the knowledge of the subjects. An abject, servile fear is the grand basis and cement of an absolute monarchy. As the husbandman, with his uplifed scourge, controuls his beasts of burden—so the monarch, with his iron sceptre, rules his cringing subjects. As long as the rude sons of nature, are prevented from rising above the brutal herd in point of education—so long the former will yield to the discipline that governs the latter : but when the enlivening beams of education penetrate the bosoms of men, they kindle up their souls, and teach them that they were created for more exalted purposes, than the beasts of the field. That noble spark of ambition, which is to be found in the breast of every child of Adam, immediately takes fire ; breaks the fetters of tyranny ; and throws off the chains of despotism. Where the minds of a people are enlarged, and their feelings ennobled by the brightening rays of knowledge, they will never consent to be subservient to the nod of a despot. It is utterly impossible for tyranny long to continue, where the people at large have made any considerable advances in the knowledge of men and things. When they become acquainted with the capacities of their minds, and the superiority over other creatures of this world, with which they were endowed by the God of nature, their feelings will break through every barrier, and burst the bonds of slavery. They will not remain peaceable, and behold a tyrant violate all the laws of humanity.

A well-instructed people will trust their rulers to establish the nice speculative points in the great scheme of government, and peaceably submit to their determinations : but as soon as they presume to dictate and execute laws, which evidently thwart the cardinal rights of human nature, which, in an enlightened country, are engraved on the very feelings of every man, a kind of sympathetic sense of the violation catches, like electric fire,

from breast to breast, and inspires the body of the people with a determination to crush the tyranny, or perish in the attempt.

While education is a bulwark against tyranny, it is the grand palladium of true liberty in a republican government. It may perhaps appear irreconcilable, at first blush, that under an absolute monarch, the more ignorant the people, the more peaceable and lasting the government ; and exactly the reverse in a republic. I believe, however, upon examination, the position will be found strictly true. Notwithstanding the soil of ignorance is favourable to the growth and production of jealousy, yet no obstruction to the career of despotism, or even tyranny, is to be apprehended from it. Under an absolute monarch, the multitude being accustomed to implicit obedience, and ever kept under the immediate influence of fear, nothing, but the highest sense of a violation of their dearest rights, can embolden them to seek relief ; and while their minds are unenlightened, and their feelings unrefined, they are unsusceptible, in a great measure, of the indignity of bondage or the pains of tyranny : whereas, were their souls exalted by education, they would rather fall in a noble struggle for liberty, than remain meanly bound in the galling chains of slavery. But in a republic, the people are unawed by fear, being habituated to command, rather than obey ; if they are enveloped by the dark clouds of ignorance, the jealousy naturally arising from that condition, has its full scope. While ignorance predominates, they are ever jealous of men in the higher grades of life, more especially of those immediately concerned in government ; and, being incapable of examining and judging for themselves, they catch at the faintest suggestion of oppression, and, on the wings of their uncultivated passions, immediately fly to arms.

The people at large seldom mean to do wrong : when they err as a body, it is generally through ignorance. They do not rise in rebellion, unless they think they are oppressed to such a degree, that they cannot obtain relief, otherwise than by the sword.

In a well-concerted republican go-

vernment, no real grievance can exist, which may not be redressed in a regular, legal manner. Where a people, under such a government, are so well instructed that they understand it, they will not use violence.

Upon examining the history of mankind, do we not find, that all insurrections in free governments, are carried on by the most ignorant part of the people, who are infligated by designing wretches, in desperate circumstances? Do we not find that the malcontents in general are from among the most illiterate of the people, those whose minds have not been cultivated to the practice of the social virtues? Reader, dost thou recollect ever to have seen, when perusing the history of foreign countries, an account of the enlightened part of a people rising in arms against a well-founded republican government? Indeed, does it not seem morally impossible for a man of understanding and information, in a calm moment to have recourse to violence, against a government, which points out a regular, peaceable, legal and speedy method of redressing every grievance that can exist? It is diametrically contrary to every semblance of reason, for a person to fly to arms, and create a civil war, to remedy an evil, which he knows can be more expeditiously removed under the olive of peace. No man in his senses, will plunge into the confusion, the hazard, and the horror of domestic strife, unless he thinks it absolutely necessary to secure his rational liberty, or to shield himself from infamy. Where is the person, who will rush into the storm of war, and crimson his hands with the blood of his brother, to perform a work which he is convinced may be accomplished in the calm of peace?

To induce a man to exert himself to maintain and preserve a regular established republican form of government, other things being equal, nothing more is necessary, than so far to inform his mind, as to enable him to read it intelligently. Those, who, under such a government, live in populous places, where regular schools are established, having by that means an opportunity to enlarge their minds, are ever firm supporters of it. The pure stream of civil liberty would

sweetly flow on, until the end of time, ere it would be obfuscated by those whose minds are enlightened by education.

Ye fathers—ye generous protectors of American liberty, you may form constitutions and laws, that shall closely approximate even perfection itself; but unless you enable your people to see the beauty—the worth of them—all will be in vain! You may as well “cast pearls to swine”—Would you preserve to yourselves and your posterity the blessings and happiness of your dear-bought republican government, or indeed your government itself—you must encourage a general education among all ranks in society! You must prescribe, adopt, and bring into operation, a system of education, by which the minds of your people in general, from generation to generation, may be so far enlightened, as to discover and realize the true principles and excellence of civil liberty! And I see not why this may not be done. The Americans, as a nation, are already the best instructed people under the sun. There are, perhaps, individuals in other countries, who have made greater advances in art and science; but I presume there is not a nation on earth, where the people at large are so well informed. Why may they not be raised one degree higher in point of education? Were the people absolutely obliged to maintain regular schools, and in such number that all the children might be taught, would not the necessary knowledge soon be diffused throughout the continent? O! why may we not flatter ourselves, that it was reserved for America to convince the world, that a republican government may exist in its utmost purity, to the final close of human nature?



Observations on the public debt of America. By R. Price, D. D. L. L. D.

IT seems evident, that what first requires the attention of the united states is the redemption of their debts, and making compensation to that army which has carried them through the war. They have an instant credit to cherish and rear, which, if this is not done, must perish, and with it their character and honour for ever. Nor is it conceivable they should

meet with any great difficulties in doing this. They have a vast resource, peculiar to themselves, in a continent of unlocated lands, possessing every advantage of soil and climate. The settlement of these lands will be rapid, the consequence of which must be a rapid increase of their value. By disposing of them to the army and emigrants, the greatest part of the debts of the united states, may probably be sunk immediately. But had they no such resource, they are very capable of bearing taxes sufficient for the purpose of a gradual redemption. Supposing their debts to amount to nine millions sterling, carrying interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—taxes, producing a revenue of a million per ann. would pay the interest; and, at the same time, leave a surplus of half a million per ann. for a sinking fund, which would discharge the principal in thirteen years. A surplus of a quarter of a million would do the same in $20\frac{1}{2}$ years. After discharging the principal, the appropriated revenue, being no longer wanted, might be abolished, and the states eased of the burden of it. But it would be imprudent to abolish it entirely. 100,000l. per ann. reserved and faithfully laid out in clearing unlocated lands, and other improvements, would, in a short time, increase to a treasure (or continental patrimony) which would defray the whole expenditure of the union, and keep the states free from debts and taxes for ever*. Such a reserve would (supposing it improved so as to produce a profit of 5 per cent.) increase to a capital of three millions in 19 years, 30 millions in 57 years, 100 millions in 81 years, and 261 millions in 100 years. But supposing it capable of

NOTE.

* The lands, forests, imposts, &c. which once formed the patrimony of the crown in England, bore most of the expenses of government. It is well for the kingdom that the extravagance of the crown has been the means of alienating this patrimony, for the consequence has been making the crown dependent on the people. But in America, such a patrimony would be continental property, capable of being applied only to public purposes, in the way which the public (or its delegates) should approve.

being improved so as to produce a profit of 10 per cent. it would increase to five millions in 19 years, 100 millions in 49 years, and 10,000 millions in 97 years.

It is wonderful that no state has yet thought of taking this method to make itself great and rich. The smallest appropriation in a sinking fund, never diverted, operates in cancelling debts, just as money increases at compound interest; and is, therefore, omnipotent †. But, if diverted, it loses all its power. Britain affords a striking proof of this. Its sinking fund (once the hope of the kingdom) has, by the practice of alienating it, been rendered impotent and useless. Had it been inviolably applied to the purpose for which it was intended, there would, in the year 1775, have been a surplus in the revenue of more than five millions per ann. But instead of this, the nation was then encumbered with a debt of 137 millions, carrying an interest of near $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and leaving no surplus of any consequence. This debt has been since increased to 280 millions, carrying an interest (including expenses of management) of $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions—a monstrous bubble: and as no effectual measures are likely to be taken (or perhaps can now be taken) for reducing it within the limits of safety, it must, some time or other, produce a dreadful convulsion. Let the united states take warning—Their debts are at present more moderate. A sinking fund, guarded ‡ against misapplications, may soon extinguish them, and prove a resource, in all events, of the greatest importance. Let such a fund be established.

NOTES.

† One penny put out, at our Saviour's birth, at 5 per cent. compound interest, would, before this time, have increased to a greater sum than could be contained in two hundred millions of earths, all solid gold. But, if put out to simple interest, it would have amounted to no more than seven shillings and six pence. All governments, which alienate funds destined for reimbursements, choose to improve money in the last, rather than the first of these ways.

‡ When not thus guarded, public funds become the worst evils, by giving to the rulers of states a command of revenue for the purposes of corruption.

Could a sacredness be given it, like that of the ark of God, among the Jews, it would do the same service.

I must not, however, forget, that there is one of their debts, on which no sinking fund can have any effect; and which it is impossible for them to discharge: a debt, greater, perhaps, than has been ever due from any country; and which will be deeply felt by their latest posterity.—But it is a debt of gratitude only—of gratitude to that general, who has been raised up by providence, to make them free and independent, and whose name must shine among the first in the future annals of the benefactors of mankind.

The measure, now proposed, may preserve America for ever, from too great an accumulation of debts; and consequently of taxes—an evil, which is likely to be the ruin, not only of Britain, but of other European states.



Essay on the political advantages of America. By Noah Webster, jun.
1789.

A Tolerable acquaintance with history, and a small knowledge of the English settlements on this continent, teach us, that the situation of these states, is, in every point of view, the reverse of what has been the infant situation of all other nations.

In the first place, our constitutions of civil government have been framed in the most enlightened period of the world. All other systems of civil polity have been begun in the rude times of ignorance and savage ferocity; fabricated at the voice of necessity, without science and without experience. America, just beginning to exist in an advanced period of human improvement, has the science and experience of all nations to direct her in forming plans of government. By this advantage, she is enabled to supply the defects, and avoid the errors, incident to the policy of uncivilized nations; and to lay a broad basis for the perfection of human society. The legislators of the American states are neither swayed by a blind veneration for an independent clergy, nor awed by the frowns of a tyrant. Their civil policy is,

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or ought to be, the result of the collected wisdom of all nations, and their religion, that of the Saviour of mankind. If they do not establish and perpetuate the best systems of government on earth, it will be their own fault, for nature has given them every advantage they could desire.

In the next place, an equal distribution of landed property, is a singular advantage, as being the foundation of republican governments and the security of freedom*. The New

NOTE.

* Several writers on government, and particularly the great Montesquieu, maintain that virtue is the foundation of republics. If, by virtue, is meant patriotism, or disinterested public spirit, and love of one's country, as is probably the case; with the utmost respect for such authorities, I must deny that such a general principle ever did or ever can exist in human society. Local attachments exist under every species of government. They are as strong in monarchies as in republics. Honour, which is said to be the principle of monarchical governments, is often as powerful a motive in republics. The real principle that is predominant in every individual, and directs all his actions, is self-interest. This operates differently, and takes different names, under different forms of government. In a democracy, where offices and preferment are at the disposal of the people, an ambitious man must court the people, by his condescension, by public acts of beneficence, and by pretensions to public good. In order to retain any emoluments, which he holds by the choice of the people, his conduct must be agreeable to them, and apparently, if not really, for their interest. This conduct springs from self-love, but takes the name of virtue or public spirit. In a monarchy, where the sovereign disposes of posts of honour and profit, and where distinction of rank takes place, a candidate takes a different method to procure favour. He professes the most unshaken loyalty, and a firm attachment to the person of his sovereign; he assumes an air of dignity, and shapes his conduct to the humour of the

England states are peculiarly happy in this respect. Lands descend equally to all the heirs of the deceased possessor, and perpetuities are entirely barred. In Connecticut, the eldest male heir inherits two shares; this is a law, copied from the Jewish code; which the wisdom of succeeding legislatures will undoubtedly abolish. An act passed the legislature of New York, a few years past, destroying and barring entailments, and ordering that all intestate estates should descend to all the heirs, in equal portions. No act was ever better timed, or calculated to produce more salutary effects. The states of Pennsylvania and North Carolina have made it an article in their constitutions, that no estates shall be perpetual. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the constitutions of the other states, to inform whether perpetuities are barred or not; but they may be avoided by a common recovery, a fiction often practised in the English courts of law†.

But although the southern states possess too much of the aristocratic genius of European governments, yet it is probable that their future tendency will be towards republicanism. For if the African slave-trade is prohibited, it must gradually diminish the large estates which are entirely cultivated by slaves; as these will probably decrease without recruits from Africa. And it is not probable that their place can be supplied by white people, so long as vast tracts of valuable land are uncultivated, and poor people can purchase the fee of the soil.

But should the present possessors of lands continue to hold and cultivate them, still there is a new set of men springing up in the back parts of those

NOTES.

court. This is the same selfish principle, aiming at the same object; but, operating in a different manner, it is denominated honour. But the existence of any form of government, does not depend on any principle of action, however modified, or by whatever name distinguished.

† I was lately informed that entailments were barred in Virginia before the revolution.

states; more hardy and independent than the peasants of the low country; and more averse to aristocracy. The unhealthiness of the climate in the flat lands, is a circumstance, that will contribute to the rapid population of the mountains, where the air is more salubrious.

The idea, therefore, that the genius of the southern states is verging toward republicanism, appears to be supported by substantial reasons. It is much to be wished that such an idea might be well grounded, for nature knows no distinctions, and government ought to know none, but such as are merited by personal virtues.

The confiscation of many large estates in every part of the union, is another circumstance favourable to an equal distribution of property. The local situation of all the states, and the genius of the inhabitants in most of them, tend to destroy all the aristocratic ideas which were introduced from our parent country.

Necessarily connected with an equal distribution of landed property, is the annihilation of all hereditary distinctions of rank. Such distinctions are inconsistent with the nature of popular governments. Whatever pretensions some states have made to the name of republics; yet those, that have permitted perpetual distinctions of property, and hereditary titles of honour, with a right of legislation annexed, certainly never deserved the name of popular governments; and they have never been able to preserve their freedom. Wherever two or more orders of men have been established, with hereditary privileges of rank, they have always quarrelled, till the power or intrigues of the superior orders, have divested the people of all their civil liberties. In some countries, they retain a show of freedom, sufficient to amuse them in obedience; but in most states, they have lost even the appearance of civil rights.

Congress, aware of the tendency of an unequal division of property, and the evils of an aristocracy, inserted a clause, in the articles of confederation, forever barring all titles of nobility in the American states; a precaution evincive, equally of the foresight, the integrity, and the re-

publican principles of that august body*.

(To be continued.)

Essay on national pride of character. Ascribed to Mr. John Fenno, printer of the united states' gazette.

"Of all men that distinguish themselves by memorable achievements, the first place of honour seems due to legislators and founders of states, who transmit a system of laws and institutions to secure the peace, happiness and liberty of future generations."

FEW nations have arrived at any great degree of eminence, without indicating a pride of character. The elevations of a proud, independent spirit, are both the cause and effect of conspicuous attainments. This passion, like all others, is an essential spring of the human machine; and cannot, strictly speaking, be denominated a virtue or a vice. Its application may produce actions, that participate of either. If it is directed to improper objects, or carried to an extreme, in a right direction, it may become detrimental, or vicious. I shall not attempt to particularize those ob-

NOTE.

* The jealousy even of the southern states, in regard to the establishment of rank and hereditary titles, was remarkable in the opposition which appeared against the Cincinnati. The original design of that society, was not only harmless, but extremely laudable. It was a monument, raised to the memory of an army, which defended the noblest cause, ever undertaken by man. But perhaps the plan involved in its consequences, which were not apprehended by the gentlemen who formed it. There is, however, some difficulty in conceiving how a mere title, without property and legislative rights, could endanger our liberties. Evil consequences might result from such a society; but they must be extremely remote. It must require the continued efforts of several generations, to accumulate a dangerous degree of power in a society, consisting of few members, who would be scattered throughout the continent.

jects, or define those limits. It is sufficient for my present purpose, to point out some of the most obvious advantages, such a passion is capable of producing; as well as some of the inconveniences, that result from a want of it.

National pride promotes the end, and assumes the name of patriotism. It is not uncommon to see an Englishman, who has been imprisoned, scourged, prosecuted, and suffered almost every thing but crucifixion at home, after being transported a thousand leagues off, discover such proud sensations, at hearing the name of his country mentioned, that a bystander, who should presume to utter a word to the dishonour of it, would have great luck to escape without broken bones. The English must attribute a great share of their splendour and opulence to the energetic operations of this spirit. Several causes contribute to sharpen the edge of pride, in that nation, more than in some others. Perhaps the strongest and most obvious reason is the circumstance of their being situated on an island. This, by naturally disconnecting them from other nations, produces local attachments, which are more forcible and undivided, than if there was an approximation of frontiers. However, it is not material what occasions their ardour, and enterprise of temper. Its effects blaze out, and give them a rank in the world, extremely elevated.

The united states, on the other hand, have yet given very partial displays of national pride. Their military character, and the success of their arms, have not been derived from that source. Or, upon the supposition, that our independence, as a sovereign power, has been acquired by exertions owing to that impulse—we still, in a very imperfect sense, can be said to possess a pride of character. Are we independent in our laws, opinions, manners, and fashions? The fact is, that, in none of those respects, have we yet formed a distinct national character. I am not attempting to prove, that in any of those objects, we can substitute any thing intrinsically better. My view only is, to illustrate the position, that, without a peculiar national character, we cannot efficiently feel national pride; and without such a pride, we must

not expect to realize all the benefits, that solicit our acceptance.

Men, who are educated to the profession of law, are confident, that no material improvements can be made in our present systems of jurisprudence. This opinion is sanctioned by such weight of character, that it may look like presumption, in any individual, to undertake to combat it. I therefore refrain from any attempts to specify what alterations are expedient; and only suggest, that if the forms of legal process, adopted by the national government, could be in several respects different from the English practice, it would be a new proof that we deserve our independence, and furnish a new incitement to national pride and prejudice.

Our attachment likewise to foreign fashions is rather a check to the cultivation of a productive spirit. No nation should implicitly set up another, as a standard in this respect. It not only discovers a servile, dependent temper; but, abstracted from this consideration, the customs, thus introduced, are, for the most part, inapplicable to the situation of the people, who adopt them. Many of the customs, which originate in any country, are founded upon some local circumstances; which give them, at that time and place, a peculiar propriety. If they are applied in any other country, where those reasons do not exist, their application will not have a good effect. It often requires a greater degree of sagacity to apply precedents successfully, than to strike upon expedients altogether new. The reason and common sense of a people in all countries is competent to the management of their own affairs. The knowledge of the abstract sciences may safely enough be communicated from one country to another. Mathematical demonstrations will continue to be such, at all times, and in all places. But it cannot be equally safe to adopt systems or institutions, that relate to government and manners. Whether these are proper or not, must depend on the particular circumstances of any given people. They do not stand on the foundation of demonstrative truth.

The situation of a country, and the character of its inhabitants, will furnish an observing mind, with the best ma-

terials for framing laws and institutions. The genius of any people will lead to suitable measures, when left to itself; but when struggling under foreign prejudice or folly, its native force cannot operate. Why do we often behold men managing public affairs, who seem to be involved in mists and darkness? Is it not, sometimes, because they are overloaded with systems, which they do not understand; and are looking for precedents to countries, which bear no resemblance to their own?

The establishment of the new constitution will, with proper management, form a national character, and remove the evils we have so long suffered for the want of one. It will draw the clashing views and prejudices of the different parts of the union to a common centre. The court of the united states will be a respectable standard of national fashions. The frivolous disputes in the several states, respecting superiority in legislative knowledge, in propriety of etiquette, in elegance of taste, and refinement of manners, will gradually wear away. The national court will give a tone, that must pervade the whole; and absorb those inferior pretensions, which have hitherto prevented strength and harmony in our government. Under this impression, we indulge the patriotic hope, that the national legislature and the national court will exhibit patterns, that will deserve applause, as well as excite imitation.

No individual or community will acquire much respectability of character, till they learn to think and act for themselves. While they propose any other as an exact model of conduct, they will only make a contemptible figure, and be distracted with absurdities. Our misfortunes, in this country, have not so much originated from any extreme violence of party spirit, as from a discordant unproductive public opinion. There has been no common standard, to which the jarring prejudices could be referred, and by which they could be controuled. We have gained less advantage from our experience, than we should have done, had we not been hampered by a desire of imitating foreign laws and customs. We have studied perplexed volumes of foreign legislation, more

than the genius and circumstances of our country. This mighty work is reserved for those venerable legislators, who are engaged in the most elevated of pursuits. Their situation requires efforts of genius, rather than accuracy of imitation. If they commit errors from originating plans and institutions, we shall be more apt to admire their talents, than complain of their mistakes. Experience will regulate the business, and ultimately direct bold and honest measures into channels of public prosperity. It is to be regretted, that the natural indolence of the human mind, is apt to seduce men into an habit of acting, more from imitation, than from reason or invention. This propensity damps the ardour of genius, and restrains the benefit of improvements. It fixes a charge of innovation upon the efforts of enterprise. The human mind reflects the light it borrows, in very dim rays; while its native fire, once blown into a flame, blazes with lustre; and warms, as well as illuminates, every being to whom it extends.

LAW INFORMATION.

Case respecting a parole gift.

IN an action of trover, tried, August 18, 1788, in the court of common pleas, Charleston, the judges determined that a parole gift, of a personal chattel, was equally valid as if a bill of sale or other written assignment, had been executed.

Law case, tried at the assizes, at York, in England, early in the present year.

MR. Pearson (the plaintiff) some few years ago, let a farm to one Jackson (the defendant) at a certain annual rent, to hold from year to year: the agreement was merely verbal, and no particular mode of cultivation of the lands directed, nor any other terms mentioned. The defendant held the farm some few years, and then gave notice to quit; but previous to his quitting, hurried off all the last year's manure: he had also, in the two last years, ploughed a greater quantity, than was for the mutual benefit of landlord and tenant. This mode of management materially injured the farm, and Mr. Pearson brought his

action to recover damages from the tenant for such mismanagement. Mr. Fearnly opened on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Law (defendant's counsel) contended that the action was novel, and could not be supported. Mr. Wood (junior-counsel for the plaintiff) mentioned lord Middleton's case, and another tried on the home circuit. The learned judge admitted the action to be both maintained and reasonable. The cause then went to the merits, with this direction, that it was incumbent on the plaintiff, to prove the custom of husbandry, in the county where the farm was situate, the departure from such custom by the defendant, and the damages thereby sustained. After a full and candid hearing of the evidence advanced on each side, the learned judge summed up the evidence, when he laid it down as good and reasonable law, that when the letting is merely verbal, and no particular mode of cultivation agreed upon by the parties, the law implies a warranty, from the tenant, to manage in a husband-like way, according to the custom of the country; and if the tenant neglects so to do, he is liable to an action, from the land-lord, for the injury the farm sustains. It appeared in the present case, that Mr. Pearson meant to be a good landlord; but had been ill used; and if the jury were of the same opinion, he (Mr. Pearson) had a fair claim to their verdict, and thereby to receive an adequate compensation for the real injury sustained. The jury withdrew for a short time, and then gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5*l.* damages.

Law case, respecting payment of interest.

ON Friday, July 10, 1789, at a superior court held in and for the county of Chatham, in Georgia, an action was brought to trial before a special jury, between Col. William McIntosh, of Liberty county, plaintiff, and Noel Faming of Camden county, defendant, for a balance of 638*l.* due on several bonds, amounting to 1000*l.* which bonds were given in October, 1772, bearing interest from the 1st of January, 1773, for lands lying in Camden county.

The question, whether interest is

payable during the time of a general and national calamity, when no profit or advantage could be made of the land purchased, being of much importance to many individuals in the state, it was ably and with candour debated by the counsel on both sides, when the jury retired, and brought in a verdict, that the defendant should pay no interest from the 19th of April, 1775, to the 3d of March, 1783.



Law case. In the court of errors and appeals of the state of Delaware.

Benjamin Robinson and William Robinson, appellants, against the lessee of John Adams, respondent. P. 218.

IT is agreed by the counsel for the appellants and for the respondent, that the intent of testators ought to govern in the construction of wills, except where a disposition is made contrary to law. As there is no such disposition now in question, the sole enquiry is, what was the intent of the testator?

This intent is to be collected from the entire will, and not from any disjointed parts. Technical terms are not necessary for conveying it; and if such are used, their legal acceptation may be controuled by other words, plainly declaring the meaning of the testator*. No words are to be rejected, that can possibly have any sense assigned to them, not incompatible with clearer expressions, or manifest general intent.†

In the present instance, the testator at first certainly gives a fee simple to his son William: yet, if the devise over to Francis, "if William should die without heirs," is a substantive clause, independent of the next foregoing clause that begins with the words, "if any one of my aforesaid children should die before they come to lawful age," &c. the fee simple is turned into a fee tail. On the other hand, if these two clauses are but parts of one continued sentence, thro' the

whole of which, the testator's disposing design holds on uncompleted until the conclusion, then the fee simple remained in William, with an executory devise to Francis, dependent on the event of William's "dying without heirs" of his body, and "before he came to lawful age."

It has been strongly objected by the respondent's counsel, "that the construction, urged for the appellants, breaks through the words of the will, to let in an estate by implication, under the notion of a power being vested in judges to determine the intention of the testator, by adding to or taking from his words—A construction so severe, that it may well be compared to the bed of Procrustes—if the expression is too short, rack it out—if too long, lop off part."

The power of judges would, indeed, be as exceptionable as it is represented, if as extensive as it is supposed to be, in the objection: But, the alteration of words by judges in considering wills, is not made, strictly speaking, to discover the intention of testators, but only to express it properly, when discovered. They do not introduce a supposed intention, but wait upon the true intention.

It was observed in answer to this objection, by the learned gentleman who replied for the appellants, "that the respondent's council themselves make use of implications in sustaining their own construction; for, in order to form the estate tail, asserted by them to be limited to William Bagwell, they are obliged to add to this clause, "and likewise if William Bagwell should die without heirs" these words—"of his body;" and again, to render their construction consistent with reason, they are compelled to allow that the limitation over to Francis gives him a fee tail, according to the intention of the testator, though only an estate for life, according to the words of the will."

There is great weight in this observation. It proves the will to be so defective in expression, that, tho' the two parties are led into opposite deductions, yet each of them is under a necessity of being guided by implications. Nor, is the use of implications, while bounded by legal li-

NOTES.

* 2 Blackstone, 379. 2 Burr. 770. 1 Vez. 142. Douglass 309, 327. Cowper 239, 659. Vin. tit. Devise, 181.

† Cafestemp. Talbot, 29. 6 Mod. 119.

mits, to be condemned; because, they are to be admitted only for effectuating the general intent of testators.†

We must therefore still recur to the original question—what was the intention of the testator?

The attempt of the respondent's counsel to shew, that William was of age, at the making of the will, is ingenious. However, the fact is not found, and we cannot suppose it. Indeed it appears to be contradicted by these words—"All the rest of my personal estate, I give unto my wife and my six aforesaid children, to be equally divided among them, to them and their heirs forever, (viz.) Thomas, William, Francis, John, Ann, and Valance Bagwell. I set my boys at age at eighteen, and girls at sixteen, and their estate to be divided presently after my decease, by my friends, &c. whom I leave as overseers over my children," &c. Here the word "their" plainly refers to his "boys" under eighteen, and the words, "estate to be divided presently," &c. refer to the foregoing words, "to be equally divided among them," &c. and as William is named as one of the "six aforesaid children," among whom the residue of the personal estate was thus "to be equally divided," &c. he and the other five children seem to be classed together, as being all under age.

It is true, that these words, "if any one of my aforesaid children should die before they come to lawful age, their lands to go to the survivors," do not prove, by their relation to what went before, that William was then under age, though he was one of the "aforesaid children;" for, as was observed by the respondent's counsel, the words may well be satisfied, if only some of them were under age. But these words, taken in connexion with those that precede, and with those that follow them, acquire a very different and a decisive force.

The directions at first are only general, relating, without name, to "any one of the aforesaid children," and without distinction "to the survivors." These general terms are immediately succeeded by this expla-

natory specification—"that is, if Thomas should die before he comes to lawful age, I give his share of land, where William now lives, to my daughter, Elizabeth Tilney, to her and her lawfully begotten heirs of her body forever; provided Thomas have heirs before he comes to lawful age, then to him and his heirs forever; and likewise, if William Bagwell should die without heirs, to go to Francis; and if Ann should die without heirs, to go to Valance, and if John should die, before he come to lawful age, without heirs, then his share of land here where I now live, I give to my daughter Comfort Leatherberry, to her and her lawfully begotten heirs of her body forever."

Construing these words, "that is," according to the common manner of speaking, and so they ought to be construed, it is plain, that the testator designed in his subsequent words to be more particular or exact than he had yet been; and as in these, he mentions William again, and makes a substitution in case of his dying, it is evident, that William was meant by the testator, as "one" of his "aforesaid children," whose lands, if they "should die before they came to lawful age" should "go to the survivors."

It is remarkable, how much pains the testator employed in this part of his will, to prevent his meaning from being mistaken. In the limitation over, if Thomas should die, he applies his former directions, thus—"that is, if Thomas should die before he comes to lawful age, I give his share of land to my daughter Elizabeth Tilney," &c. And then, to guard against a misconstruction of these words, whereby Thomas's issue might be disinherited, in case Thomas should die before he came to lawful age, leaving issue, subjoins—"provided Thomas have heirs before he comes to lawful age, then to him and his heirs forever."

No point of law can be clearer, than that this devise gives a fee simple to Thomas, with an executory devise to Elizabeth Tilney, if Thomas should die without heirs of his body, and before he should come to lawful age. Why should not the like provision be extended to the case of William,

NOTE.

† 1 Burr. 50, 51.

when the testator, after this full exposition of his mind, with regard to substitution, instantly adds—"and likewise, if William Bagwell should die without heirs, to go to Francis." The most obvious and natural construction of these words, is, that William's estate should be no otherwise affected by the limitation over to Francis, than Thomas's was by the limitation over to Elizabeth; though perhaps the testator meant, that Francis should take such an estate, as Elizabeth would take on a similar contingency.

This construction is further recommended by this consideration, that the limitation over to Francis is nonsense, it not being said what is "to go" to him, unless it refer to the preceding words. The very imperfection in this part of the will carries strong evidence in it, that the testator, at the instant of using this expression, united it in his idea to the antecedent part, especially as he employs the same peculiarity of phrase for transferring the estate in both places.

The beginning of this explanation states Thomas to be under age. The conclusion of it states John to be under age. Between these are comprehended the provisions respecting William and Ann. From first to last the words are all connected by the word "and" without the intervention of any stop. If then the two extremes relate to persons under age, and are confessedly explanatory of the general directions first mentioned, the intermediate parts must also refer to persons under age, and be explanatory of the same directions, as to them; for there is no period, at which the explanation reils, before the end of the devise to Comfort Leatherberrv.

To be continued.

RURAL CONCERNS.

Easy and effectual mode of destroying worms.

BURY the belly or paunch of a weether, newly killed, with all its contents, in the centre of the place infested by them. Within two days they will all gather there, and may be killed with ease.

Directions for the breeding and management of silk worms. Extracted from the treatises of abbe Boissier de Sauvages and Pulein: and published, anno 1770, by order of the Philadelphia society for promoting the culture of silk.—Page 301.

SECTION IV.

Directions how to manage during the first, second, and third ages.

1. **A**T each remove you make, of the new-hatched worms, according to the directions, given in the second section, you deposit them apart to be taken care of. For this end, you must have in readiness a sufficient number of tablets, like that already described, with ledges of two inches height, and the bottom covered with brown paper. They may be about three feet long, and eighteen inches wide. Upon these tablets the young insects are to be deposited, beginning at one end, and spreading them thin upon the bottom from side to side, and giving them immediately a mess of young and tender leaves, shred small, and strewed over them. Thus you proceed, till one tablet is full, and covered with leaves, strewed over the worms, from end to end; and then, if need be, go on in like manner to a second, and a third tablet, until all your eggs are hatched, and the worms properly disposed of.

2. The reason of directing them to be fed at this time, is, not only to satisfy their present appetite, but chiefly to prevent their crawling over the ledges of their tablet, and so losing themselves. The small fibres of the leaves remain, and make a litter, which the worms will never desert, unless attracted by fresh leaves, and in one or two other circumstances, which will be noted hereafter.

3. It is of great importance to have the worms conducted so that they may grow equally, and go through each moulting, nearly at the same time. With a small quantity, this may easily be done; but if your brood be very numerous, it will not be so easy to keep them equal. In this case, therefore, it is best to divide your stock into classes, making the first class to consist of those worms which come out on the first day of hatching;

the second class to be leaved the second day; and so on. The classes, thus made, will never be more than three; because, if you have managed with care and discretion, your worms will be all out on the second, or, at farthest, on the third day; and indeed, if it should happen that any remain to be hatched after that time, it will never be worth while to raise them; they would only prove a useless embarrassment, and therefore it were best to throw them away.

4. Then, in order to make those of a class to thrive equally, you bring forward the less thrifty, by giving them one or two degrees of warmth, more than you give the rest. This will increase their appetite, which must be supplied accordingly; and thus, in two or three days, with skill and attention, the worms of a class may be brought to such an equality, as will make all the future management regular and easy. They will go through their several ages without confusion, will moult all on the same days, and be ready to spin all together; and the several classes will keep a regular distance, one from another.

5. To render this management easily practicable, each class should be subdivided upon different tablets, which may be exposed to greater or less degrees of heat, as occasion shall require.

6. A great deal depends upon the choice of a proper room for the nursery of silk-worms. The chief requisites in such a room are these—1st, It should be dry, and sheltered from easterly winds; 2d, it should be so situated as to admit, occasionally, a draught of cool fresh air, which is best when it comes through a long entry that is kept clean and dry; 3d, it should have at least one fire place; 4th, the ceiling should be high, and either not so tight as to confine the air, or else there should be an opening in it like a trap door, to let the air circulate freely, and prevent a stifling kind of warmth; it is best when this trap door opens into a garret or another chamber overhead; 5th, the sides of the room should be tight; and lastly, it should be kept dark, except when you have occasion to visit and examine the nursery.

7. In such a room, the warmer your brood is kept, the better it will
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thrive. The life of a silk-worm may be abridged or prolonged, within a certain compass, almost at pleasure. The faster they eat, the faster they live; and their appetite is always in proportion to the degree of warmth in which they live, provided it be not a stifling warmth; and they should always be fed in proportion to their appetite. Thus, by duly regulating the heat, you may either bring these insects to the end of their fifth age in less than five and twenty days, or you may make them live fourscore. A middle way is the least liable to accidents; it is therefore adviseable, during the first three days, to give them a warmth of about 30 or 32 degrees; and for the rest of their life, about 24 or 26 degrees*. And, in this way, they will take about thirty or thirty-five days to go through their five ages.

8. During the three first ages, they should be fed six or eight times a day, shredding the leaves small at first, and cutting them into larger pieces, in proportion as the worms grow bigger. Each mess of food is to be strewed equally over them, and a new mess should not be given, till the last is devoured.

9. Care should be taken not to let the litter grow too thick, and once in two or three days to remove it, and keep the worms, by this means, upon clean tablets; with this additional caution, that if they are crowded, they should be allowed more room, by making two tablets contain those which at first were spread upon one, &c.—To enter into a minute detail of the methods commonly used in these cases, would be tedious: I shall therefore leave them to the fancy and sagacity of the reader to choose for himself.

10. When the worms are near moulting, their appetite always increases, and therefore, the quantity of food in each mess should be proportionably augmented. This ravenous appetite returns in every age, some time before the moulting in the four first ages, and before the spinning in the last age. On the decline of this voracity, the worms begin to acquire a degree of

NOTE.

* These are the degrees of the regulator described in page 153.

transparency; they are turgid, and ready to cast their skin. And then you stop feeding them, and take care immediately to give them a clean tablet. If you delay to do this, you must not move them at all; for no sooner do they cease eating, than they begin to prepare for moulting. This they do by fastening themselves to the bottom of their tablet by fine threads of silk, that so, their old skin being tied down, they may with the more ease crawl out of it. And, therefore, to move them after this is begun, would hazard their suffocation.

11. The moulting of a whole class should be finished in thirty hours, or less; and if any remain, that have not moulted in that time, it is best, either to throw them away, or else to make a small class of them apart from the rest. By thirty hours, I mean from the time of their beginning to moult, which, with the degree of warmth, mentioned in the seventh article of this section, will be about the ninth day from the worms coming out of the eggs. On this occasion, if there be room at the sides of the tablet, they are apt to quit the litter, and betake themselves to the first clear spot, that offers for fastening themselves down, against the crisis comes on, in which they are to languish a while, and then to renew their vigour by crawling out of their old skin.

12. One caution more, with regard to feeding the worms, should be remembered; and that is, for a day or two after each moulting, to give them young and tender leaves; and, at all times, to be careful, that the leaves, on which they feed, be dry; that is, free from the moisture, that arises either from the dew, or from showers of rain.

SECTION V.

Directions how to manage during the fourth and fifth ages.

1. THE hints, given in the last section, may serve to direct the attentive reader in the most material things necessary to be observed during the three first ages; and several rules, already laid down, must be attended to in every age. In this section, therefore, I shall only mention a few things, which are requisite in the two last ages, but were unnecessary in the preceding ones.

2. Hitherto, the worms have been kept upon tablets, which were handy, and easily moved into a cooler or a warmer birth, as occasion might require. But now the worms are so much grown, that you must place them upon larger tables, which need not be moveable. In the construction of these tables, it may be worth while to have an eye to those accommodations which will be useful, when the worms are to be set a spinning. The apparatus, which I am going to describe, may perhaps be more complex than is always necessary; but it will be found very convenient, where you can afford it, and especially when your brood is numerous; besides, in the execution of it, the construction will be found easier than it may appear in the description.

3. With pieces of joice, three inches square, make a standing frame, which may be put together, like a bedstead, with cross and side pieces, of the same thickness, running level, from post to post, all round, at about three feet from the floor. If your frame is twelve feet long, you must have one middle post in each side, and more, in proportion, if it be longer. Each pair of these middle posts must be connected, like the corner ones, by a cross-piece, or inter-tie, running from one to the other. Thus the inter-ties will divide your frame lengthways into equal spaces of six feet each, the thickness of the inter-ties included. The inter-ties, at each end of the frame, and from one middle post to another, must be let into the posts, one inch higher than the side-pieces. Between every two of these inter-ties, let in three more, to rest, at equal distances, upon the side-pieces, by a shoulder, of one inch thick. Thus there will be laid, the whole length of your frame, an even floor of joice, running from side to side, and leaving an interval of fifteen inches between every two. Let this floor be now completed by slipping in (between each pair of joice) a board, one inch thick, fifteen inches wide, and, in length, equal to the width of the frame from out to out, so as to fill up every interval; this floor will be about three feet from the ground. Eighteen or twenty inches higher, frame in a second, in all respects like the former;

at a like distance above the second, put a third; and so on to the top of your frame.

These floors, or stages, one above another, are to serve as tablets, upon which, after the third moulting, you are to spread your worms, taking care to leave a clear margin, fifteen inches wide, all along each side; for, as the worms grow bigger, they will want more room. If you had nothing farther in view, than the present use of such a frame of tables, it might have been much more simply constructed, and, in particular, without such a number of inter-ties; but the farther utility of the construction, here described, will appear in the next section. It now only remains to fix the dimensions of this frame. This must be done by considering the quantity of worms that you breed, and the size of the room which you select for a nursery. Let the frame, then, be always about six feet wide; as long as the room will admit, leaving a free passage round, at each end, as well as at the sides; and high enough (if your brood be numerous) to reach from the floor to within one foot or two of the ceiling.

Observe, that the joice are to be laid in every stage alike; but, in the uppermost, the intervals are to be left open; no worms are to be spread upon this stage, but the inter-ties are to serve a purpose which will be explained hereafter.

(To be continued.)

Letter on the use of plaister of Paris, as a manure. From George Logan, esq. to the Philadelphia county society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Gentlemen,

HAVING, for four years past, made use of a large quantity of plaister of Paris, or gypsum, as a manure upon a variety of soils, and under different circumstances—I beg leave to lay before you the result of my experiments, together with some observations, respecting the nature of this fossil. I am the more anxious to comply with my duty to the society in this respect, because many of our fellow-citizens are losing the great advantage to be derived from the use

of this manure; entertaining an opinion, that it does not, in itself, contain any nutriment to plants, but that it acts merely as a stimulus to the soil, by which, although vegetation is for a short time rapidly promoted, yet the ground becomes exhausted, and is left a dead inert mass.

1. In the year 1785, I sowed three acres of a light singlals soil, containing a little clay, with barley and clover. In the month of April, the following year, I divided the field into three parts, and srewed six bushels of French gypsum, on No. 1; the same quantity of the American gypsum, brought from the Bay of Fundy, on No. 2; and left the intermediate space, No. 3, without any. On cutting the first crop, that year, little difference could be observed; the second crop produced double the quantity of grass, where the gypsum had been put; and the succeeding year, the difference was still greater in favour of this manure. Early in October, 1787, the clover lay was ploughed once, about four inches deep, was sowed with rye, and in that rough state was harrowed. The rye was of a superior quality, and double the quantity on No. 1 and 2, of that on No. 3. After harvest, the rye-stubble was ploughed, and sowed with buck-wheat, when a striking difference was still observable in favour of the gypsum, and which continues in the present crop of Indian corn.

2. In April, 1787, I sowed three acres of potatoe ground (a light loam) with barley and clover. Just as the barley was above ground, some gypsum was srewed diagonally across the field, about eight feet wide. Little or no difference could be observed in the barley; but in the month of September following, there was a striking difference in the clover, in favour of the manure, which would have afforded a good crop of hay, whilst the remainder of the field was but indifferent. I have frequently put gypsum upon grain, without observing any immediate difference, in the appearance of the crops.

3. In April, 1786, six acres of a poor singlals soil, situated on Germantown hill, were sowed with oats, the ground not having been manured for twenty years; it produced a

crop not paying expenses. In April, 1787, one half of the field was covered with gypsum, six bushels to the acre. The latter end of the same summer, that part, on which the manure had been put, produced good pasture of blue grass and white clover, whilst the remainder afforded little but a few scattered weeds. In October, the field was ploughed once, and sowed with rye; at harvest, the former produced ten bushels to the acre, the latter not above five.

4. A field of 15 acres, a light loam, was, in April, 1784, sowed with barley and clover, the produce only twenty bushels to the acre, the ground not having been sufficiently manured. In 1785, it produced a good first, and a tolerable second crop of clover. In 1786, the first crop but tolerable; the second very indifferent, and therefore pastured. In the spring 1787, I wished to try if gypsum would not renew the clover. In the month of April, the whole field was covered with gypsum, six bushels to the acre, except the width of twenty feet, through the middle of the field. St. John's wort, mullain, and other weeds, had taken such possession of the ground, that, although the manure produced a great luxuriance of grass, yet, being full of weeds, it did not answer for hay; and therefore was pastured until October, 1788: the whole was then ploughed eight inches deep, with a strong three-horse Dutch plough: last April, it was well harrowed, and cross ploughed, four inches deep, with a light two-horse plough, leaving the sod at the bottom. The field was sowed with spring barley; at harvest, the difference of the crop was astonishingly great in favour of the part where the gypsum had been put, two years before. This ground is now under wheat and winter barley, which have a promising appearance: the rotted sod, being turned up and mixed with the soil, affords a strong nourishment to the present crop.

5. I put a quantity of gypsum, three years ago, on several small patches of a tough sod; it produced a difference in the strength of vegetation, which is still observable.

From the above recited experiments it appears—

1. That there is no difference be-

tween the European and American gypsum.

2d. That gypsum acts as an immediate manure to grass, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain.

3d. That one dressing will continue in force several succeeding crops.

Gypsum not producing any remarkably beneficial effects, when used as a top dressing to grain, may arise from two causes; first, from the small quantity made use of, which is lost in the rough ground; and secondly, from the short time of its application. It has been found of advantage to Indian corn, but in this case, it is absolutely necessary to apply it immediately to the corn, as it appears above ground, and that in a considerable quantity—I have put it on grass ground every month in the year, except during the severity of winter, and have found, that early in April is preferable to any other season; at which time, the grass just shooting, the small particles of the gypsum are detained about the roots, and prevented from washing away. On stiff clay soils, it will produce an increase of vegetation, but not sufficient to pay the expense of the manure.

It may be difficult to point out the origin of gypsum, or to ascertain clearly the principle, on which its nutritive quality to vegetables depends: we shall however with diffidence submit our conjectures on this subject to the consideration of the society.

Gypsum, which has acquired the name of plaister of Paris, from its abounding in the neighbourhood of that city, is of a stony nature, yet soft, and easy to be scraped with a knife. It is found in many parts of the earth, in very great quantities, forming hills of a considerable extent, as in the vicinity of Paris, in the Bay of Fundy, in Russia, and in many other parts of the world. It is found under different appearances—

1st. Crystallized into transparent plates, which can be easily separated with a knife, and which in some parts of Russia, are said to be so large, as to answer the purpose of glass.

2d. Of a fibrous texture, and composed of oblong concretions, lying across the mass.

3d. Composed of small crystalline grains; this species is called alabaster,

when it has a hardness capable of receiving a polish.

In the crata of Mount, Mart near Paris, all the above varieties are found, and also a stratum of a less perfect matter filled with small shells: a specimen of which I have in my possession: I have also a beautiful specimen of the crystallized gypsum, lately brought from the Bay of Fundy.

All kinds of gypsum, however different in exterior form or appearance, have a perfect resemblance in their chemical and essential qualities.

(Remainder in our next.)

TABLES.

Statement of the importation into Kingston, Jamaica, from the united States of America, from December 31, 1786, to March 18, 1787, in British built vessels.

STAVES, heading, and	
Shingles	2,458,000
Lumber feet	440,000
Boards	72,124
Ditto feet	346,000
Spars	100
Oars	120
Masts	7
Piece of imber	342
Hoops	321
Plank feet	48,813
Bread and flour casks	6,983
Ditto barrels	11,483
Meal ditto	250
Corn, hogheads	2,270
Ditto, bushels	8,783
Pease, barrels	43
Rice, tierces	441
Ditto, casks	1,252

Exports from Port Roanoak, N. C. commencing the 8th day of September, 1787, and ending the 8th of March, 1788.

BARRELS naval stores	
Pipe staves	27,456
Hoghead staves	193,000
Barrel staves	570,670
Shingles	460,000
Bushels of Indian corn	3,707,000
Bushels black-eyed pease	123,700
Pounds of bacon	5,163
Hhds. tobacco	11,000
Bushels of flax-seed	500
Bbls. spirits of turpentine	500
Bbls. of pork	24
Hides	124
	1,190

Bbls. of fish	4,962
Feet of oars	2,000
Outer skins	700
Deer skins	1,000
Pounds of snake root	1,200
Pounds of bees-wax	3,610

Exports from Edenton, North Carolina, for the year 1785.

BARRELS of tar	
Bbls. of pitch	18,082
Bbls. of turpentine	3,002
Feet plank and scantling	16,457
Pipe staves	339,333
Hoghead staves	310,750
Shingles	1,799,517
Bbls. of pork	5,699,731
Bushels of corn	787
Bushels black-eyed pease	178,920
Bbls. of flour	7,363
Bushels of wheat	22
Bbls. of fish	2,085
Pounds of tallow	1,655
Hides	8,600
Bbls. hogs lard	4,200
Hhds. of tobacco	100
	560

For the year 1786.

Bbls. of tar	17,865
Bbls. of pitch	2,853
Bbls. of turpentine	10,768
Feet plank and scantling	350,583
Pipe staves	547,684
Hoghead staves	1,454,917
Shingles	6,291,068
Bbls. of pork	1,671
Bushels of corn	66,151
Bushels of black-eyed pease	2,688
Bushels of wheat	120
Bbls. of fish	4,442
Pounds of bees wax	4,167
Hides	5,176
Barrel staves	345,260
Bbls. hogs lard	162
Pounds of tallow	11,210
Hhds. of tobacco	1,163

Clearances from the port of Baltimore, from the 1st of January, 1788, till the 1st of January, 1789.

52 ships,	
7 snows,	
26 brigs,	
276 Schooners,	
154 sloops.	
615	
Belonging to the port.	<div> <div>24 ships,</div> <div>29 brigs,</div> <div>28 sea schooners and sloops.</div> </div>

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO ENGLAND FROM AMERICA FOR ELEVEN YEARS,

As submitted to the inspection of the British parliament.

Colonies.	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773
New-England,	£. 71,233	£. 92,593	£. 150,690	£. 146,318	£. 132,694	£. 150,898	£. 132,788	£. 154,398	£. 158,218	£. 132,082	£. 128,003
New-York,	53,988	53,697	54,959	67,020	61,422	87,115	73,466	69,882	95,875	82,707	76,246
Pennsylvania,	38,228	36,255	25,143	26,851	37,641	59,406	26,111	28,109	31,615	29,133	36,652
Virginia & Maryl.	642,294	550,408	505,671	460,754	437,926	406,048	361,892	435,094	577,848	528,404	589,803
Carolina,	382,366	341,727	385,918	291,519	395,027	508,108	387,114	278,907	420,311	425,923	456,513
	1,098,129	1,083,683	1,122,386	992,462	1,064,710	1,211,575	982,271	966,390	1,283,867	1,198,249	1,287,217

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Colonies.	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773
New-England,	£. 258,854	£. 462,573	£. 455,526	£. 424,727	£. 421,067	£. 426,549	£. 214,675	£. 400,511	£. 1,420,119	£. 826,394	£. 529,187
New-York,	238,560	515,416	382,349	330,829	417,957	482,930	74,918	475,091	653,621	343,970	289,214
Pennsylvania,	284,152	435,191	263,368	327,214	371,830	432,107	199,909	134,881	728,744	507,909	426,448
Virginia & Maryl.	555,391	515,192	382,224	372,548	437,628	475,954	488,362	717,782	920,366	793,910	328,904
Carolina,	250,132	305,808	324,709	296,732	244,093	289,868	306,600	146,273	429,169	449,610	344,159
	1,587,089	2,234,180	1,919,176	1,722,120	1,392,575	2,107,408	1,284,464	1,875,438	4,131,979	2,921,793	1,917,912

Total of eleven years' imports, -	£. 12,291,039
Freight, insurance, and profit, at 12 per cent. - -	1,474,924
	<hr/> 13,765,963
Average of one year, £.	1,251,451
Total of eleven years' exports, -	23,734,164
Freight, insurance, and profit, at 12 per cent. - -	2,848,099
	<hr/> 26,582,263
Average of one year, £.	2,416,569

7,510 foxes, 8s.	3,004	00
15,041 bears, 20s.	115,041	00
151,535 deerskins in the hair, 2/6	26,518	12 6
32,443 lb Indian dress deers leather 2s.	324	9 0
106,753 musquash, 5d	4,003	4 0
115,566 racoons, 2s..	11,556	12 0
7,060 cased cats, 18s.	6,354	00
2,161 open do. 4/6	486	4 6
9,621 wolves, 12/6	6,013	2 6
13,680 elks, or moose, 15s. 10,260	00	00
438 wolverins, 20s.	438	00
35 panthers, 3/6	6	2 6
175 seals, 2/6	21	17 6
1 weasel, 1s.	0	1 0
2,794 lb castor, 16s.	2,235	4 0

currency, £. 174,753 19 0

sterling, £. 157,278 12 1

Authentic estimate of furs, exported from Canada, in the years 1786 and 1787.

	1786	1787
Beaver skins,	116,623	139,509
Martins, -	48,436	68,142
Otters, -	23,684	26,330
Minks, -	9,595	16,957
Fishers, -	3,958	5,813
Foxes, -	7,095	8,913
Bears, -	17,713	17,108
Deer skins in the hair,	126,794	102,656
Indian dress deers leather,	5,477 lb.	1788 lb.
Musquash, -	202,719	240,456
Racoon, -	108,521	140,346
Cased cats, -	3,072	5,426
Open do. -	2,977	1,825
Wolves, -	12,923	9,687
Elks, or moose, -	7,555	9,815
Wolverins, -	506	653
Seals, -	157	125
Castor, -	1,371 lb.	1,454 lb.
Cub bears, -	1,659	
Squirrels, -	480	
Tygers, -	64	27
Kitts, -	296	

Estimate of the amount of furs exported from Canada, in the year 1788.

130,758 beaver skins, } £. s. d.	
14 lb. each, at 6/6 per lb. }	53,120 8 9
56,731 martins, 4s.	11,346 4 0
20,177 otters, 20s.	20,177 0 0
12,186 minks, 4s.	2,437 4 0
4,702 fishers, 6s.	1,410 12 0

BIOGRAPHY.

Short account of the life and character of George Calvert, lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland.

GEORGE CALVERT, descended from the ancient and noble house of Calvert, in the earldom of Flanders, and afterwards created lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, about the year 1582; being the son of Leonard Calvert, and Alice, his wife, daughter of John Crossland, of Crossland, in the same county. In the beginning of the year 1593, he became a commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, being then very young; and, on the 23d of February, 1596-7, took the degree of bachelor of arts: after which, leaving the college, he travelled beyond the seas for a time. At his return, in king James I.'s reign, he was made secretary to Robert Cecil, then one of the chief secretaries of state, being esteemed a very knowing person in state affairs. And so well satisfied was sir Robert with his faithfulness and diligence, that, when he was raised to the office of lord high treasurer, he continued him in his service, and employed him in several weighty matters. On the 30th of August, 1605, when king James I. was entertained by the university of Oxford, he was created master of arts,

with several noblemen, knights, and esquires. Afterwards, by the interest of his patron, Robert, earl of Salisbury, he was made one of the clerks of the privy council; and, in 1617, September the 29th, received the honour of knighthood, from his majesty, at Hampton-court. On the 15th of February, 1618-19, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state. He was sworn the seventeenth of the same month, into this important office; which he discharged with great trust and industry. As a reward for it, the king granted him, May 2, 1620, a yearly pension of a thousand pounds, out of the customs. But, after having enjoyed that place about five years, he willingly resigned it in 1624; freely owing to his majesty, that he was become a Roman Catholic; so that he must either be wanting to his trust, or violate his conscience, in discharging his office. This ingenuous confession so affected king James, that he continued him privy counsellor all his reign; and, on the sixteenth of February, 1624-5, created him (by the name of sir George Calvert, of Danbywiske, in Yorkshire, knight) baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland. He was at that time one of the representatives in parliament for the university of Oxford. While he was secretary, he obtained a patent, for him and his heirs, to be absolute lord and proprietor (with the royalties of a count palatine) of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland: which was so named by him, from Avalon, in Somersetshire, wherein Glastonbury stands, the first-fruits of christianity in Britain, as the other was, in that part of America. Here he built a fine house in Ferryland, and spent 25,000*l.* in advancing this new plantation. After the death of king James, he went twice in person to Newfoundland; and when monsieur d'Alarade, with three men of war, sent from the king of France, had reduced the English fishermen to great extremity, this lord, with two ships manned at his own expence, chased away the French, relieved the English, and took sixty of the French prisoners. However, finding his plantation very much exposed to the insults of the French, he was, at last,

forced to abandon it. Upon this, he went over to Virginia, and, after having viewed those parts, came to England, and obtained from king Charles I. (who had as great a regard and affection for him, as king James) a patent, to him and his heirs, for Maryland, on the north of Virginia; with the same title and royalties as had been conferred upon him, with respect to Avalon aforementioned. He died in London, April 15, 1632, in the 51st year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Dunstan's in the west, in Fleetstreet. As to sir George Calvert's character; one historian*, who hardly speaks well of any body, calls him "an Hispaniolized Papist." But others † tell us in his praise, "that though he was a Roman Catholic, yet he kept himself sincere and disengaged from all interests; and was the only statesman, that, being engaged to a decr'd party, managed his business with that great respect for all sides, that all, who knew him, applauded him; and none, that had any thing to do with him, complained of him." He was a man of great sense, but not obstinate in his sentiments, taking as great pleasure in hearing others' opinions, as in delivering his own. Whilst he was secretary of state, he carried every night to the king a digested and exact account of affairs, and took the pains to examine himself the letters that were of any consequence. Judge Popham and he agreed in the public design of foreign plantations, but differed in the manner of managing them. The first was for extirpating the original inhabitants, the second for converting them: the former sent the lewdest people to those places; the latter was for the soberest: the one was for present profit, the other for a reasonable expectation; liking to have but few governors, and those not interested merchants, but unconcerned gentlemen; granting liberties with great

NOTES.

* Arthur Wilson, in the life and reign of king James I. in the Complete History of England, edit. 1706, vol. ii. p. 705.

† Particularly dr. Lloyd, in p. 759.

caution; and leaving every one to provide for himself by his own industry, and not out of a common flock.



Brief account of mr. John Ledyard.

MR. John Ledyard was a native of the state of Connecticut. He served under capt. Cook, in the last voyage which that able navigator performed, and was one of the witnesses to his tragical fate on the island of Owyhee; an account of which, with the material occurrences of the voyage, he published in America, before that great and splendid relation of it appeared in England, in which honourable mention is made of mr. Ledyard. He had a most insatiable desire to visit unknown countries, and offered his services to the empress of Russia, through her ambassador at Paris, to explore the continent of America, and to attempt to pass from the north-west coast, to the northern parts of the united states, or the Atlantic. Being disappointed in these views, he undertook the journey, with the assistance of a few friends, and found his way from Paris to Peterburg, and from thence to Kamtschatka, where, by order of the empress, he was put, without any previous notice, into a sledge drawn by dogs, and after returning to the southward, was sent out of her majesty's dominions. Being thus again disappointed, he went to London, and proposed to the royal African company, to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe. He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auspices of this company; and thinking himself on the moment of proceeding towards Abyssinia, from whence he expected to have continued his route to the Cape of Good Hope, he made all his arrangements for this long journey, and engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to set out in a few days to the southward. Here, however, he finished his career, January 17, 1789, and is gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns." Mr. Ledyard was strong and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. By his intre-

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pidity, perseverance, and patience, under hardships, he seemed calculated to execute such enterprises as he was always in pursuit of; and the miscarriage of his project for exploring either America or Africa, must be felt as a very general and public loss.



Sketch of the life of the rev. Nathaniel Evans, A. M.—Written by the rev. William Smith, D. D.

NATHANIEL EVANS was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 8th, 1742; and was sent to the academy there, soon after it was first opened, and before the collegiate part of the institution was begun. Having spent about six years in grammar learning, his parents, who were reputable citizens, designing him for merchandize, put him apprentice; but not finding either his genius or inclination leading him much to that profession, he devoted more of his time to the service of the muses, than to the business of the counting house. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he accordingly returned to the college, and applied himself, with great diligence, to the study of philosophy and the sciences, till the commencement, May 30th, 1765; when, on account of his great merit and promising genius, he was, by special mandate of the trustees, upon the recommendation of the provost and faculty of professors, complimented with a diploma for the degree of master of arts; although he had not taken the previous degree of bachelor of arts, on account of the interruption in his course of studies, during the term of his apprenticeship.

Immediately after the commencement, he embarked for England, carrying with him recommendations to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, as a fit person to supply the new mission, then proposed to be opened, for Gloucester county, in New-Jersey. Upon the society's nomination, he was admitted into holy orders by the bishop of London, dr. Terrick, who expressed great satisfaction in his examination, and particularly in the perusal of an elegant English piece which he composed in a few minutes, upon a theological question, which he was desired to give his sentiments upon.

He returned from England, and landed at Philadelphia, December 26th, 1765. Upon his arrival, he entered immediately upon the business of his mission; and alas! but just lived long enough to shew, by the goodness of his temper, the purity of his morals, the cheerfulness and affability of his conversation, the sublimity and soundness of his doctrines, and the warmth of his pulpit compositions, how well he was qualified for the sacred office, to which he had now wholly devoted himself. He died October 29th, 1767, lamented by all that knew him; and by none more earnestly and affectionately, than by his own congregations, whom he had not yet served two years!



THE HISTORICAL COLLECTOR. No. I.

To the printer.

SIR,
IF the following collection merits a place in your museum, please insert it. I shall furnish you with a similar one monthly, whilever it may prove agreeable to your readers. HISTORICUS.

Nov. 20, 1789.

1.

Horrid barbarity.

A Captain of a slave ship, whose water was nearly exhausted, and who expected a mortality among his slaves, threw one hundred of them overboard. The loss was hereby to fall on the underwriters, who, had they died on board, would not have been obliged to pay for them!

2.

A monster of cruelty.

THE mate of a ship, engaged in the slave trade, who was in the long boat, purchased a young woman, with a fine child, of about a year old, in her arms. In the night, the child cried much, and disturbed his sleep. He rose up in great anger, and swore, that if the child did not cease making such a noise, he would presently silence it. The child continued to cry. At length he rose up a second time, tore the child from the mother, and threw it into the sea. The child was soon silenced indeed; but it was not so easy to pacify the woman.

She was too valuable to be thrown overboard; and he was obliged to bear the sound of her lamentations, until he could put her on board his ship.

3.

Revenge.

SOME years since, in one of the French West India islands, a slave was tortured for a slight offence, of which he was not even guilty. Stung with resentment—and agitated by the feelings of a Zanga, he seized upon the children of his cruel and unfeeling oppressor; and carried them on the roof of the house. When the tyrant master was approaching to enter his dwelling, he beheld his youngest son dashed to pieces at his feet; he lifted up his eyes, and saw the second falling likewise. Seized with despair, he fell on his knees to implore, in great agitation, the life of the third: but the fall also of the last of his offspring, together with that of the revengeful negro, plunged him into the lowest abyss of misery and despair.

4.

Noble instance of magnanimity.

THE Elizabeth, an English man of war, would infallibly have been lost in the shoals, on the coast of Florida, in 1746, had not captain Edwards ventured into the Havanna. It was in time of war, and the port belonged to the enemy. 'I come,' said the captain, to the governor, 'to deliver up my ship, my sailors, my soldiers, and myself, into your hands. I only ask the lives of my men.' 'No'—said the Spanish commander: 'I will not be guilty of so dishonourable an action. Had we taken you in fight, in open sea, or upon our coasts, your ship would have been ours, and you would be our prisoners. But, as you are driven in by stress of weather, and are come hither for fear of being cast away, I do, and ought, to forget that my nation is at war with yours. You are men, and so are we: you are in distress, and have a right to our pity. You are at liberty to unload and refit your vessel; and, if you want it, you may trade in this port, to pay your charges: you may then go away, and you will have a pass to carry you safe beyond the Bermudas. If, after this, you are taken,

you will be a lawful prize; but, at this moment, I see in Englishmen, only strangers, for whom humanity claims our assistance.'

5.

Extraordinary discovery of murder.

ON the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1767, I, Johannes Demarest, coroner of the county of Bergen, and province of New Jersey, was present at a view of the body of one Nicholas Tuers, (then lying dead,) together with the jury, which I summoned to enquire of the death of the said Nicholas Tuers. At that time, a negro man, named Harry, belonging to Hendrick Christians Zabriskie, was suspected of having murdered said Tuers, but there was no proof of it, and the negro denied it. I asked, if he was not afraid to touch Tuers? He said no, he had not hurt him: and immediately came up to the corpse, lying in the coffin; and then Staats Storm, one of the jurors, said, 'I am not afraid of him,' and stroked the dead man's face with his hand, which made no alteration in the dead person, and (as I did not put any faith in any of those trials) my back was turned towards the dead body, when the jury ordered the negro to touch the dead man's face with his hand, and then I heard a cry in the room, of the people, saying, 'he is the man,' and I was desired to come to the dead body; and was told that the said negro Harry had put his hand on Tuers's face, and that the blood immediately ran out of the nose of the dead man, Tuers. I saw the blood on his face, and ordered the negro to rub his hand again on Tuers's face; he did so, and immediately the blood again ran out of the said Tuers's nose, at both nostrils, near a common table spoonful at each nostril, as well as I could judge. Whereupon the people all charged him with being the murderer, but he denied it for a few minutes, and THEN CONFESSED THAT HE HAD MURDERED THE SAID NICHOLAS TUERS, by first striking him on the head with an axe, and then driving a wooden pin in his ear; though afterwards he said he struck a second time with his axe, and then held him fast till he had done struggling; when

that was done, he awaked some of the family, and said Tuers was dying, he believed.

JOHANNES DEMAREST, cor.

6.

Account of an extraordinary adventure. Extracted from an authentic work, published in France, under the title, "Les causes celebres."

TWO Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship, had each one child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other, which was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered with the expectations of being joined together for life. Unfortunately, at the time they thought themselves on the point of completing this long-wished for union, a man, far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eyes on the young lady, and made honourable proposals; her parents could not resist the temptation of a son-in law, in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply. As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her, and patiently submitted to her fate: but the anxiety of her mind preyed on her body, which threw her into a lingering disorder, that apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to her grave. As soon as this melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hopes of her widowhood: but recollecting, that in her youth, she had been for some time in a lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the place of her burial, where a good bribe procured him the sexton's permission to dig her up, which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety, where, by proper methods, he revived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding the state she had been in: and probably as great was her pleasure, at the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claim, and his reasons, supported by a powerful inclination on her side, were too strong for her to resist; but as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they continued ten years, when a strong inclination of revisiting their

native country seized them, which they thought they might safely gratify, and accordingly performed their voyage.

The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her old husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavours to disguise herself were ineffectual: he laid his claim to her, before a court of justice, and the lover defended his right, alleging, the husband, by burying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one, by freeing her from the grave, and delivering her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have in a court where love presided, seemed to have little effect on the grave sages of the law: and the lady, with her lover, not thinking it safe to wait the determination of the court, prudently retired a second time out of the kingdom.

THE GLEANER OF SCRAPS.

No^o 1,

1.

A slave's muzzle.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recommendations of the word of God, "not to muzzle even the ox, when he treadeth out the corn," nor "to rebuke the needy passenger, who plucks an ear of wheat for his necessity," yet in Jamaica, and in other islands, the poor African, whose lot is call in the most severe of all cases, hard labour, without pity or reward, is not suffered, either through hunger or desire, to taste the growing work, that ripens under his hand. The threat—the terror of the lash, and even its severer smart, are not enough to satisfy the planter's avarice; the slave's mouth must be muzzled. The instrument is of iron; an oval rim, about half an inch broad, surrounds the face; the lower part of which, as high as the bottom of the nose, is filled up with a thin plate of iron, perforated with small holes, on the inside of which is fixed a square piece of iron, which runs into the mouth, and presses down the tongue to its roots. This mask is fastened on thus; from the forehead runs an iron as broad as the above rim, over the head, and down behind to the collar bone, where it meets two similar rims, that come

from the bottom, near the cheeks, round the neck, and join behind, through an eye in the back rim, whereupon is fixed a padlock; the weight of which is discretionary.

This muzzle has another use, viz. to prevent our injured fellow creatures from being heard when they are writhing under the severity of the merciless lash—*Kingston, April 11, 1789.*

2.

The fate of genius.

MANY a wise head, and many a worthy heart, are doomed to ache with the pressure of human sufferings, living in misery, and dying in obscurity and want, while the dullest worms of mortality fatten on the marrow of prosperity, living to themselves alone, with minds incapable of expanding, and forbidden by sordid principles to do good and benefit mankind.—The following short, but melancholy list, proves the justice of a remark which wounds sensibility:

Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in a jail; Paolo Borghere had 14 different trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admission into an hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens ended his days in an alms-house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts, as far as it would go!

3.

"Unthought-of frailties cheat us in the wife."

IT is even so—for who could suppose that the following pictures came, not from the pencil of malignity, but of truth?—Who could imagine that Locke was fond of romances?—that Newton gave implicit credit to the dreams of judicial astrology?—that Dr. Clarke valued himself much more on his agility, than on his science—and that Pope was such an epicure, that when on a visit to Lord Bolingbroke, it was his custom to lie whole days in bed, unless when his servant informed him, there was stewed lamprey for dinner?—yet all these things were so.

This picture of human frailty may be extended, as the portraits are numerous. Queen Elizabeth was a coquette—and Bacon received a bribe!

—on the eve of an important battle, the duke of Marlborough was heard to chide his servant for lighting four candles in his tent, at a time when he had an important conference with prince Eugene. Luther was so immoderately passionate, that he sometimes boxed Melancton's ears—and Melancton himself was a believer in dreams. Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine were so superstitious as to employ and pension Morin, a pretender to astrology, who calculated their natiivities. Tacitus, who appears in general superior to superstition, was grossly infected by it in particular instances. Dryden was also a believer in astrology, and Hobbes firmly believed the existence of goblins and spirits.

—♦♦♦♦—
FRAGMENTS.

1.

The unfeeling father.

***** **D**OES nature refuse to plead for me," (said Miranda, kneeling before him) "or does she plead in vain?" "You broke the sacred bonds of nature," said the old man, when you left a father's fond protection, and a mother's tender care, to pursue the fortune of the only man on earth, whom they detested." "An heavenly father," exclaimed Miranda, "forgives the sins of his children: and shall an earthly parent deny the charitable boon a repentant child demands of him?" "To that heavenly father, then," replied he, "I recommend you; my doors are no longer open to receive you; I have made a vow, which shall never be broken. Let the friends of your husband protect his darling—you are mine no more." "But these children, sir—Alas! what have they done? Leave me to the cruel fate that awaits me; but suffer not *them* to perish."

"They are none of mine," said the stern parent; "I will never press them in my arms—they shall never sit upon my knees. I will foster no more ingratitude. Let him, who begot them, take the spade and mattock, and get them bread. No office is beneath the affection of a parent, when children have not been ungrateful—I am yours no more."

This was the fatal dialogue between Miranda and her father, in the porch of his house; for she was admitted no further. He shut the door against her; and retired to his chamber. The wind blew, and the rain beat hard, and she dared not encounter the tempest; she remained in the porch—pressed her shivering babes to her bosom, and hoped that the morning's dawn would bring mercy along with it. But, when the morning dawned, she was no more! The servants found her a clay-cold corpse, and the two children, weeping beside it.

When Malvolio was called to see the spectacle, he sunk down on the floor: life, indeed, returned, but peace abandoned him forever. He loves the children; but says, heaven, in all its stores of mercies, has not one for him.

2.

The stroke of death.

***** **I** Am now worth one hundred thousand pounds, said old Gregory, as he ascended a hill, part of an estate he had just purchased.

I am now worth one hundred thousand pounds, and am *but* 65 years of age, hale and robust in my constitution; so I'll eat, and I'll drink, and live merrily *all* the days of my life.

I am now worth one hundred thousand pounds, said old Gregory, as he attained the summit of a hill, which commanded a full prospect of his estate; and here, said he, I'll plant an orchard; and on that spot, I'll have a pinery.

Yon farm-houses shall come down, said old Gregory; they interrupt my view.

Then, what will become of the farmers? asked the steward, who attended him.

That's their business, answered old Gregory.

And that mill must not stand upon the stream, said old Gregory.

Then, how will the villagers grind their corn? asked the steward.

That's not my business, answered old Gregory.

So old Gregory returned home—ate a hearty supper—drank a bottle of port—smoked two pipes of tobacco,—and fell into a profound slumber, from which he never more awoke. The farmers reside on their lands—

the mill stands upon the stream—and the villagers all rejoice in his death.



Ingenious toasts given at York, in Pennsylvania, by the bearers of the flags, in the procession, formed to celebrate the progress of the new constitution.—Page 312.

Toast given by the bearer of the tobaccoists' flag.

MAY the leaves of antifederalism be twisted together, and fastened by thorns, or be rolled into tubes, and end in a puff.

Waggon makers'. Three more spokes to our new wheel—a federal band for its tire—a willing people for its axis—political wisdom to set it in motion: and may its progress never be retarded by the lock chain of opposition.

Saddle-tree-makers'. As we are chips of the same block, branches from the same tree, may we be glued together by a general efficient government.

Blue dyers' and stampers'. May Fame stamp immortality on their names, who have died for our country.

Tanners and curriers'. May every limb of that man be backed—may he be leathered through society—and have his hide completely tanned—who is mean enough to curry favour.

Weavers'. For ever honoured be the names of those, who, rejecting even the thrums of the old web, have cut it out of the loom, and have wove another, to clothe the political nakedness of their country.

Tin plate workers'. May the shears of liberality and extended policy cut away local prejudices, and may the late heat of political disquisition only serve to melt the cement that is to solder us together.

Scythe and sickle makers'. May the sickle of industry be filled with heavy harvests, until time with his scythe, shall mow down empires and ages.

Butchers'. As the marrow is connected with the bone, or one joint with another, so let us be united, and may no cleaver ever disjoint us.

Gunsmiths'. When the implements of war are requisite to defend our country's rights, or resent her wrongs

—may coolness take the sight, and courage draw the trigger.

Printers'. May no government be so potent as to restrain the liberty of the press, or so impotent as not to be able to check its licentiousness.

Brewers'. May he be choaked with the grains, or drowned in hot ale, whose business it is to brew mischief.

Barbers'. Hot curling irons, and a dull razor, to the enemies of our new system, and, notwithstanding the wig they once took upon them, may they remain, as they now are, in the fuds.

Turners'. May the antifederalists be "turned from the evil of their ways," and be held no longer in the vice of groundless opposition.

Coopers'. May the new government prove a binding hoop to the states, and never suffer them to go to slaves.

Brick-makers'. The materials which compose our new constitution—may they sustain the heat of party rage, without a crack, and come out more perfect from the kiln of faction.

Rope-makers'. May the production of our trade be the neckcloth of him, who attempts to untwist the political rope of our union.

Mathematical instrument-makers'. The political compass—as it has been graduated by the finger of accuracy, may it prove our guide in the winds of legislation, and preserve its equipoise, however shaken by the storms of foreign invasion or domestic broil.

Joiners'. The unanimity, which augurs that the hatchet shall soon be buried.

Surveyors'. May the needle of the new government be magnetized by an honest love of fame, and make the applause of the people its pole—may the sights be taken by the pervading eye of genius—the courses be shaped by integrity—and may there be no variation from national honour.

Merchants'. The new constitution—may it prove 100 per cent. better than the old one: may justice, mercy, and wisdom be found in the invoice of its excellencies: and may its net proceeds be good order at home, and respect in the councils of Europe.

Lawyers'. A mild judge, a believing jury, a blundering opponent, a good cause, a handsome fee, and a

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federal client, to every advocate of our infant constitution.

Physicians'. The political physicians, who in place of mending have made a constitution—may it retain its health and vigour, without the aid of medicine, and may the quack undergo, at the same time, the double operation of cathartic and emetic, who prescribes bleeding.



AN E C D O T E S.

1.

IN the year 1777, two soldiers took a fancy to go hear a sermon; the orator was Mr. Murray, well known for his doctrine of universal salvation. In the afternoon of the same day, another preacher exhibited; but his doctrine was diametrically the reverse of what they had heard in the morning. "Tom," said one of them, "do you hear how differently these folks preach? Which of them do you intend to believe?" "I'll be d—n'd," says Tom, "if I believe either of 'em yet a while, till I see it come out in general orders."

2.

THE late Frederic was fully sensible of the contagious nature of liberty. He knew that the spirit of freedom was epidemical, and he did not choose to employ his subjects in any mode that could put them in the way of catching the disorder. When Dr. Franklin applied to him, to lend his assistance to America, "Pray, doctor," says the veteran, "what is the object they mean to attain?" "Liberty, sir," replied the philosopher, "liberty—that freedom which is the birth right of man."—The king, after a short pause, made this memorable answer:—"I was born a prince; I am become a king, and I will not use the power which I possess, to the ruin of my own trade. I was born to command—and the people are born to obey."

3.

SOME time since, a young man, with two of his companions, went to Weaver's tavern, in this state, and ordered a supper to be prepared. He sent his companions about three miles on the other side of the Connellogoe, to bring in a girl, who had promised to be ready to marry him that night. The young fellows returned, and informed

the groom, that the girl said "she had quite forgot, and that it was then too late." The groom (who in the mean time, had obtained the licence) was very much enraged, at the disappointment; but, upon recollecting that he had another string to his bow, desired the young fellows to wait a little while, and swearing he would not go home, without a wife, he rode about six miles, and brought in his other sweet-heart; they went to a minister, who, upon reading the licence, told the groom, that the name in the licence, was not the same as that of the girl, and that there must be some mistake. "I know well enough, says the groom; 'there is no mistake; *this is not the same girl neither.*'" The parson, upon hearing the story, had the name altered, they were married, returned to the tavern, and eat of the supper, that had been prepared for the young woman that made default.

4.

GENERAL NASH, grievously wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was shattered by a grape-shot, was carried off the field of Germantown. A gentleman coming up, began to condole with his condition, and asked him how he was. "It is unmanly," said the dying hero, "to complain, but it is more than human nature can bear."

5.

WHEN the gallant general Wayne received his wound in storming the fort at Stony-point, he was a good deal staggered, and fell upon one knee; but the moment he recovered himself, he called to his aids who supported him, and said, "lead me forward: if I am mortally wounded, let me die in the fort."

6.

THE tutor of a young French nobleman, as he was playing at tennis one day, casting his eye on the racket in his hand, saw some writing on the parchment that covered it, and having perused it with attention, found it to be part of one of the lost books of Livy. He immediately enquired for the racket-maker, but found, to his great mortification, that what he had seen, was the last remains of a collection of manuscripts, which were made up for rackets, and dispersed all over the kingdom.

IMPROMPTU, on the approach of the president of the united States.

FAME stretch'd her wings, and with her trumpet blew,
 "Great Washington is near:" what praise is due?
 What title shall HE have? She paus'd, and said:
 "Not one; his *name*, alone, strikes ev'ry title dead."
Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Nov. 1789.



ODE to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

BY A LADY.

THE season sheds its mildest ray,
 O'er the blue waves the sun beams play,
 The bending harvest gilds the plain,
 The tow'ring vessels press the main;
 The ruddy ploughman quits his toil,
 The pallid miser leaves his spoil;
 And grateful Pæans hail the smiling year,
 Which bids Columbia's guardian chief appear.

Hence! Disappointment's anxious eye,
 And pale affliction's lingering sigh!
 Let beaming hope the brow adorn,
 And every heart forget to mourn:
 Let smiles of peace their charms display,
 To grace this joy-devoted day:
 And where *that* arm preserv'd the peopled plain,
 Shall mild contentment hold her placid reign.

Let "white-rob'd choirs," in beauty gay,
 With lucid flowrets strew the way;
 Let roses deck the scented scene,
 And lilach's purple form be seen;
 Let domes in circling honour spread,
 And wreaths adorn that glorious head;
 To thee, great Washington, each lyre be strung!
 Thy matchless deeds by every bard be sung!

When freedom rais'd her drooping head,
 Thy arm her willing heroes led;
 And when her hopes, to thee resign'd,
 Were resting on thy godlike mind,
 How did that breast, to fear unknown,
 And feeling for her fate alone,
 O'er danger's threat'ning form the faulchion wield,
 And tread with dauntless step the crimson'd field.

Not Decius—for his country slain,
 Nor Cincinnatus—deathless name!
 Camillus—who could wrongs despise,
 And, scorning wealth, to glory rise,
 Could such exalted worth display,
 Or shine with such unclouded ray:
 Of age the hope, of youth the leading star,
 The soul of peace, the conquering arm of war.

Boston, Oct. 1789.

A description of Maryland, from Carmen Seculare, a poem, addressed, anno 1732, to lord Baltimore, proprietor of that province. By mr. Lewis.

IF in wish'd progress, thro' these wide domains,
Our lord shall pass, to cheer his tenant swains,
With pleasure will he see th' extensive land
Adorn'd by nature with a lib'ral hand ;
Of Chesapeak, fair bay ! she justly boasts,
That swells to wash her east and western coasts,
Whose num'rous, gentle, navigable streams
In fame would equal Po, or nobler Thames ;
Smooth-gliding thro' some poet's deathless song,
Had they in Europe roll'd their waves along.

Vast flocks of fowl each river's surface hide,
Amidst them sails the swan with graceful pride ;
From these, the fowler's gun gains plenteous prize : }
Those, that escape the mimic thunder, rise,
And clam'rous, in confusion, soar the skies. }
Each flood, with wat'ry wealth exhaustless stor'd,
With choicest cates, supplies the fisher's board.

Ceres, all bounteous for the tiller's toil,
Clothes with her richest stores th' unfallow'd soil.

Pomona yields delicious fruitage here,
Unforc'd by art, nor asks the gard'ner's care :
Our loaded orchards bend beneath their weight,
And call for props to bear the dangling freight.

Here, Flora, gaily wild, profusely pours,
O'er woods and meadows, hills and dales, the flow'rs.

Innum'rous herds about our forests graze ;
Fearless, the deer upon their hunters gaze.
Wolves, panthers, bears, and ev'ry beast of prey,
Fly the inhabitants, and shun the day.

No dreadful hurricanes disturb our skies ;
No earthquakes shock the soul with sad surprise :
No sulphurous volcanoes vomit fire,
To blast the plains with devastation dire.
No treach'rous crocodiles infest our floods ;
And pois'nous snakes recede to pathless woods.
The landscap'd earth shews many a pleasing scene,
And fogs but rarely hide the blue serene.
Nor are these blessings of indulgent heav'n
To an ungrateful race of mortals giv'n :
Here, ev'ry planter opens wide his door,
To entertain the stranger, and the poor :
For them, he chearful makes the downy bed,
For them, with food unbought, his board is spread ;
No arts of luxury disguise his meals,
Nor poignant fauce severe disease conceals ;
Such hearty welcome does the treat commend,
As shews the donor to mankind a friend,
That good Old-English hospitality,
(When ev'ry house to ev'ry guest was free,
Whose flight, from Britain's isle, her bards bemoan,)
Seems here with pleasure to have fix'd her throne.

Such, gracious sir, your province now appears,
How chang'd by industry and rolling years,
From what it was ! —

When, for the faith your ancestors had shewn,
To serve two monarchs on the English throne,

Cecilius from the royal martyr's hand,
 Receiv'd the $\frac{1}{2}$ charter of this spacious land :
 Incult, and wild, its mazy forests lay,
 Where deadly serpents rang'd, and beasts of prey :
 The natives, jealous, cruel, crafty, rude,
 In daily wars declar'd their thirst for blood.

Oh, if the muses would my breast inflame,
 With spirit equal to the glorious theme !
 My verse should shew to the succeeding age,
 (Would time permit my verse to 'scape its rage) ;
 What toils your great progenitors sustain'd,
 To plant and cultivate the dreary land.

What virtue in Cecilius' bosom glow'd !
 Who with $\frac{1}{2}$ unsparing hand his wealth bestow'd,
 Exhausting treasures from his large estate,
 His infant colony to cultivate ;
 To humanize a barb'rous, savage race,
 And for industrious men provide a dwelling place.

Man's best wisdom did his act inspire,
 Which ages must with gratitude admire ;
 By which, the planters of his land were freed
 From feuds, that made their parent-country bleed ;
 Religious feuds, which, in an evil hour,
 Were sent from hell, poor mortals to devour.

Oh ! be that rage eternally abhorr'd !
 Which prompts the worshippers of one mild Lord,
 For whose salvation one Redeemer dy'd,
 By war their orthodoxy to decide :
 Falsely religious, human blood to spill,
 And for God's sake, their fellow-creatures kill !
 Horrid pretence—

Long had this impious zeal with boundless sway,
 Most dreadful, urg'd o'er half the world its way,
 Tyrannic, on the souls of men to prey :
 'Till great Cecilius, glorious hero ! broke
 Her bonds, and cast away her cursed yoke.

What praise, oh patriot, shall be paid to thee ?
 Within thy province \parallel conscience first was free !
 And gain'd in Maryland its native liberty.

To live beneath the blessings of her smile,
 Numbers of Albion's sons forsook their isle ;
 In ships prepar'd by Baltimore's command,
 They came to cultivate his subject land :
 And all, who could not for themselves provide,
 Were by his kind paternal care supply'd.

That men of different faiths in peace might dwell,
 And all unite t' improve the public weal ;
 * Opprobrious names, (by which blind guides engage
 Their blinded profelytes, in deadliest rage)—

NOTES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Lord Cecilius was at the charge of sending ships, with people, and provisions, to settle and cultivate Maryland ; which charge amounted to 40,000*l.* the interest of which money he never received, by any profits he had from thence. See lord Baltimore's case, delivered to the parliament of England, in 1715.

\parallel By an act in 1640, allowing liberty of conscience to all, who profess their belief in Jesus Christ.

* By the said act, a fine was imposed on such as should call their fellow-planters any of these party-names, by which the factions of religion, then in England, were unhappily distinguished.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 1632

Sunk in oblivion, by the wise decree
Of Calvert, left his land from faction free.

But whither flies the muse?—incurring blame
While thus she wanders, devious from her theme,
Above her flight ascends Cecilius' fame!

Him Charles succeeded; the courageous son
Advanc'd the work his parent had begun;
To cheer the planters by his gracious smile,
And by his presence animate their toil;
Fir'd with the bold adventure, scorning ease,
He left the pompous court, and pass'd the seas:
His frequent visits eas'd his tenants' care,
When they were wounded deep with grief severe.
To drive away the planters from their lands,
Th' outrageous natives came in hostile bands;
Revengeful, cruel, restless, they pursu'd
Their enemies, and, ruthless, shed their blood:
Returning from his daily toil, at night,
The husband often saw, with wild affright,
His darling wife and infants robb'd of breath,
Deform'd, and mangled by most direful death.

The wise proprietor his cares address'd,
To stop those ills; and heav'n his labours bless'd;
Disarming of their rage the savage race;
Extending o'er the land the shield of peace.

The planters, of their foes no more afraid,
In plenty liv'd, pursuing gainful trade;
And to their parent-land large tribute paid.

But to their lord, for those incessant cares,
In which the fire and son employ'd their years;
For so much treasure spent—what gains accrue?
Small their amount!—perhaps in distant view,
He saw, th' advancing province would afford
An ample income, to some future lord:
But ere his progeny receiv'd that gain,
A round of years had roll'd their course in vain.

At length, to you, great sir, his fortune paid
The int'rest of the debt, so long delay'd;
And ev'ry future year that runs his race,
Shall to your revenue add large increase—
If you, my lord, afford your gen'rous aid,
If you inspire our decaying trade.

Too long, alas! tobacco has engross'd
Our cares, and now we mourn our markets lost;
The plenteous crops that over-spread our plains,
Reward with poverty the toiling swains:
Their sinking staple chills the planters' hearts,
Nor dare they venture on unpractis'd arts;
Despondent, they impending ruin view,
Yet, starving, must their old employ pursue.

If you, benevolent, afford your aid,
Your faithful tenants shall enlarge their trade:
By you encourag'd, artists shall appear,
And, quitting crowded towns, inhabit here.
Well pleas'd, would they employ their gainful hands,
To purchase and improve your vacant lands,
While some with sounding axes thin'd the woods,
And built the ships to traverse briny floods;
Others, industrious, would with hasty care
The various cargoes studiously prepare.

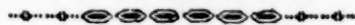
While these, for fish, the wat'ry world explore,
 Those would refine the rich metallic ore :
 The husbandman might from his fertile field,
 Raise finer flax than Germany can yield :
 And from our looms, might curious workmen show
 The linen, emulous of driving snow.

To feed the worms that form the silky spoil,
 Vast mulb'ry groves, spontaneous, crown our soil.
 O'er tallest trees our vines, wild-spreading, rise,
 And hide their purple clusters in the skies :
 Did art reclaim their too-luxuriant shoots,
 And skilful culture tame their sylvan fruits—
 We might a flood of native wine produce,
 And rival France in the nectareous juice.

These blessings nature to this land imparts ;
 She only asks the aid of useful arts,
 To make her with the happiest regions vie,
 That spread beneath the all-surrounding sky.

An hundred suns thro' summer signs have roll'd,
 An hundred winters have diffus'd their cold—
 Since Maryland has Calvert's race obey'd,
 And to its noble lords her homage paid.
 And now, the laws of mighty time decree
 This, for the year of sacred jubilee :
 This year, distinguish'd far above the rest,
 That time hath sent, shall be for ever blest !
 From your kind visit, shall the people date
 A happier era, mark'd by smiling fate,
 To raise the province from its languid state. }

Your presence shall disperse the cloud that spreads,
 Threat'ning to rain down ruin on our heads ;
 And from the breaking gloom, shall trade display
 Her beams, and warm us with a golden ray.



A picture of human life.

BEHOLD that scene, yon trembling main,
 On whose smooth brow soft breezes sleep !
 No breath disturbs the azure plain,
 Or moves the surface of the deep.
 Fond o'er the tide the vessels run,
 Nor fear the rocks, nor dread the wind ;
 Unfold their canvases to the sun,
 Regardless of the storms behind.
 But, hark ! from yonder bursting clouds,
 The tempest breaks, loud thunders roar,
 Which split the masts, tear off the shrouds,
 And dash them headlong on the shore.
 By flatt'ring gales too soon betray'd
 To leave their port and tempt the wave,
 Those billows where they lately play'd,
 Become, alas ! too soon their grave.
 In this sad scene thyself behold,
 Nor does thy bliss the image wrong ;
 The rocks that dash our hopes, as bold,
 The storms that vex our life, as strong.
 Op'ning by fortune's smiles to-day,
 Our fame looks fair, our honours bloom ;
 To-morrow, with'ring, all decay,
 Shadow'd by envy or a tomb.

Belinda's Canary-bird.

DELIGHTFUL, airy, skipping
thing,

To charm by nature taught,
How canst thou, thus imprison'd, sing,
And swell thy downy throat?

Divine would be the poet's lays,
Breath'd with that melting air,
With which thy warbling voice repays
Thy beauteous feeder's care.

Perhaps the favours of her hand
These happy strains infuse:
And I might notes as sweet command,
Warm'd by so fair a muse.

The influence of her radiant eye,
And her reviving smiles,
The absence of that sun supply,
Which cheers thy native isles.

Blest isles! where with such kindly rays
On birds and trees he shines,
We thence enjoy seraphic lays,
And thence celestial wines!

See the enliven'd liquor rise,
As dancing to her song!
Its virtue with the music vies,
As sweet, as clear, as strong.

Had but those forests, Orpheus drew,
Clos'd in their shades a bird
Of equal harmony with you,
No tree of taste had stirr'd.

The groves had listen'd to the tongue
Of their own feather'd choir,
Nor on the vocal strings had hung,
But on their boughs the lyre.

—•••••—

On sickness.

FROM this vain world, where ills
abound,
And joys but few, unmix'd, are
found,

Where restless foes those few infest,
And friends are impotent, at best,
My wearied soul, good Lord, remove,
To bow'rsof blifs, and friends above.

I said: when, lo! this pray'r pre-
ferr'd,
Stern sickness, (frightful guest!) ap-
pear'd.

I started, frown'd, and cry'd "begone
"From one already half undone.
"Can pain a cure for sorrow be?
"Enough I'am wretched without
thee."

Weak man, who errs a thousand
ways,

And censures what deserves his praise!
The hideous form so seiz'd my thought,

I then th' intrinsic worth forgot:
But, welcome, guest; for now I find,
Tho' seeming cruel, thou art kind:
Kind as I wish'd; and lead'st the road,
From this vain world, to heav'n and
God.

To heav'n and God, I'll press the way,
Though grim the pilot, rough the sea.
Who can his course reluctant bend,
When that's the port, and he the
friend?

—•••••—

*To a lady, on reading Sherlock up-
on death.*

MISTAKEN fair, lay Sherlock
by;

His doctrine is deceiving:
For, whilst he teaches us to die,
He cheats us of our living.

To die's a lesson we shall know
Too soon, without a master;
Then let us only study now,
How we may live the faster.

To live's to love—to bless, be blest
With mutual inclination:
Share, then, my ardour in your
breast,

And kindly meet my passion.
But if thus blest I may not live,
And pity you deny,

To me at least your Sherlock give,
'Tis I must learn to die.

—•••••—

Woman's hard fate. By a lady.

HOW wretched is poor woman's
fate!

No happy change her fortune knows:
Subject to man in ev'ry state,
How can she then be free from woes?

In youth, a father's stern command,
And jealous eyes, control her will;
A lordly brother watchful stands,
To keep her closer captive still.

The tyrant husband next appears,
With awful and contracted brow;
No more a lover's form he wears:
Her slave's become her sov'reign
now.

If from this fatal bondage free,
And not by marriage chains confin'd,
If, blest with single life, she see
A parent fond, a brother kind—

Yet love usurps her tender breast,
And paints a phoenix to her eyes;
Some darling youth disturbs her rest;
And painful sighs in secret rise.

Oh cruel pow'rs, since you've design'd,
That man, vain man, should bear the sway,
To slavish chains add slavish mind,
That I may thus your will obey.



The answer. By a gentleman.

HOW happy is a woman's fate!
Free from care, and free from woe,

Secure of man in ev'ry state,
Her guardian-god below.
In youth, a father's tender love,
And well experienc'd eye,
Restrain her mind, too apt to rove,
Enamour'd with a toy.

Suppose her with a brother blest—
A brother, sure, is kind:
But in the husband stands confest,
The father, brother, friend.

'Tis man's, to labour, toil, and sweat,
And all his care employ,
Honour, pow'r, or wealth, to get;
'Tis woman's to enjoy.

But look we on those halcyon days,
When woman reigns supreme,
While supple man his homage pays,
Full proud of her esteem—

How duteous is poor Strephon's love!
How anxious is his care,
Lest e'en the zephyr breathe too rough,
And discompose the fair!

Then say not, any pow'rs ordain,
That man should bear the sway:
When reason bids, let woman reign,
When reason bids, obey.



To a young gentleman, on his return from India.

RESTOR'D to our desiring eyes,
Amid the pleasures you infuse,
Let my glad thoughts in numbers rise,
And bring a welcome from the muse.

As yet a mother's fondest love,
Prints on thy cheek its tender seal,
Her eager eyes unwear'd rove,
Till tears her inward transports tell.

Ere the dread ocean safe resign'd
The dear restorer of her ease,
She trembled at the gentle wind,
And chid the whisper of the breeze.

Thy fire, with close enfolding arms,
Receives thee in his warm embrace,
Pleas'd to behold her softer charms
Resembled in thy manly face.

Lo! where his younger hope appears,
(Bless, heav'n, the dear, deserving youth!)

Companion of thy growing years,
And partner of thy early youth.

A useful life, a virtuous name,
Shall kindly bless the ripen'd pair,
Prolong their date, advance their fame,
And crown the happy parents' care.



The rival beauties. A new song.

AURELIA's bold and lofty mien
Our wond'ring bosoms fires:
Whilst Chloe's beauty, more serene,
A temp'rate warmth inspires.

Chloe can gentle love bestow,
Like spring's reviving rays:
Fir'd with Aurelia's charms we glow
With strong, but transient blaze.

Aurelia like a tyrant reigns;
With unrelenting eyes
She views the torments of her swains,
And glories in their sighs.

But soon for freedom they contend,
And cast her bonds away;
To Chloe's nobler empire bend,
And bless her gentler sway.



On parties.

BOTH make the public good their plea,

The end of all their wishes;
With half an eye a man may see,
Both want the loaves and fishes.



On a bee sifled in honey.

FROM flow'r to flow'r, with eager pains,

See the blest, busy lab'rer fly;
When all that from her toil she gains,
Is, in the sweets she hoards, to die.
'Tis thus, would man the truth believe,

With life's soft sweets, each fav'rite joy:

If we taste wisely, they relieve,
But if we plunge too deep, destroy.



A picture too true.

TENDER-handed, stroke a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains:
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

'Tis the same with grow'ing natures;
Use them kindly, they rebel:

But, be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well.



The frank lover.

'TIS not, because I'm more sincere,

Or less inclin'd to rove,
That I a heart so constant bear,
So faithful in its love :

No, Chloe !—I, like all the rest,
From fair to fair would range,
But that it's more my interest
Still to love on, than change.

All charms, which others recommend,
In thee alone I find ;
Beauty and temper kindly blend
The handsome and the kind.

Then why should I inconstant prove ?
Why other nymphs pursue ?

When you possess all I could love,
'Tis prudence to be true.



A description.

TO the lily's milk-white glow
Add the rose-bud, ere it blow ;
To Raphael's touch, and Titian's dye,
Add Correggio's symmetry :

Iv'ry bring from Afric's shore,
Corals thence, where billows roar ;
Ebony, and shining jet,
All be in the casket met :

In Arabia's land exhale,
Odours from the spicy gale ;
Rich perfumes from India bring,
Catch the meadow's sweets in spring ;

More the picture to adorn,
Draw the blushes of the morn ;
In Aurora's flowing vest,
Lightly be the damsel drest :

Shape and air of Venus show,
Let the Graces smiles bestow ;
Lastly, to complete the whole,
Give the nymph Minerva's soul :

These, the poets all declare,
Constitute the charming fair ;
These, if you search the world around,
In Celia only will be found.



Song.

LET others boast of noble birth,
Or think, in wealth consists all
worth—

Alas, my ev'ry wish on earth,
Is center'd in my Anna,

Such beauty in her form I find,
Such virtue decks her lovely mind,
The pride, the glory of her kind,
Is sure my lovely Anna.

Bright shines the glorious orb of day,
And bright is Luna's silver ray ;
A lustre bright the stars display :

But far more bright is Anna.
Sweet is the gale that gently blows,
And sweet the blushing damask rose ;
But sweet, Oh ! sweeter far than those,
Art thou, my lovely Anna.

Could I a diadem obtain,
The glittering toy I would disdain,
Nor pomp, nor wealth, my heart
should gain,
From thee, my lovely Anna.

For thee I'd scorn a monarch's state,
And think it far a happier fate,
To dwell in some obscure retreat,
With innocence and Anna.

While lambskins o'er the plain shall
rove,
And feather'd songsters haunt the
grove,

So long, my heart, with guiltless love,
Shall burn for lovely Anna.
And when I'm call'd to endless rest,
May I, expiring on her breast,
To heav'n prefer this last request,
Oh ! bless my lovely Anna !



To a young lady on making me a present of a pair of worked ruffles.

WHO envies not my happy hands,
Encircled by these flow'ry
bands,

Which Stella's slender fingers
wrought,

Which Stella to perfection brought ?
Stella, who knows to touch the soul,
Whose voice might savages controul ;
Whose temper's sweet beyond com-
pare,

Easy her shape, genteel her air.
Thus can the dearest maid employ,
With nicest art the slightest toy !
Thus by her needle's magic pow'r,
Is shap'd the leaf, is rais'd the flow'r :

May this, my fair, an omen prove,
That thou wilt bless me with thy love ;
That thou wilt give me all thy charms,
Thus circle me in thy fond arms ;
Then shall I blest and happy be,
Ever happy when with thee !

CELADON.

Ode to fashion.

BEWITCHING fashion ! with
what pow'r

Despotic dost thou rule !
To thee, submissive, bend, each hour,
The faint, the sage, the fool.

Obedient to thy potent sway,
The greatest, best, are found ;
By thee are govern'd, ev'ry day,
The circling year around.

As thou dost, fancy-guided, veer,
They, void of mental force,
Attentive to thy compass, steer
Thro' life their changeful course.

But oh ! how oft by thee misled,
On quick-sands do they run ;
And rocks behold, exciting dread,
Behold ! but cannot shun !

*A song.*

WHEN Chloe try'd her virgin
fires,

And first her shafts let fly ;
She fill'd my breast with vague desires :
—I thought it was her eye.

When melting strains fell from her
mouth,

Which gods might wish to sip ;
When all was harmony and truth,
—I thought it was her lip.

But when she danc'd ! such air, such
grace,

What mortal could escape ?
I look'd no longer on her face—
I swore it was her shape.

When seen by chance, her breast
bespoke

The purity within ;
Her snowy arm—her iv'ry neck—
—'Twas then her lovely skin.

Nor eye, nor shape, nor neck, nor face,
My bosom did enthrall :
'Twas fente, I found, the happy grace,
That gave a charm to all.



To a gentleman who had long urged the writer to listen to his addresses, and quit a retirement, to which disappointments and trials of various kinds had induced her to fly.

FORBEAR, Leander, tempt me
not
To quit my peaceful, happy cot,
In gayer scenes to dwell ;

The sprightly dance, the splendid
board,

Cannot such joys to me afford,
As does my humble cell.

No troubles here molest my peace ;
In calm, uninterrupted ease,

My days serenely glide ;
Wean'd from the world, to heav'nly
truth

I consecrate my blooming youth :
Ah ! draw me not aside !

Sorrow instructs us to be wise—
It early set before my eyes

The vanity of show.
I found that splendor, dress, and
wealth,

Without contentment, ease, and
health,

No happiness bestow.

My heart oppress'd with poignant
grief,

In crowds I vainly sought relief—
My care still weightier grew :

At length I left the noisy town,
To dear Amanda hasten'd down,
And bade the world adieu.

Her gentle converse sooth'd my woes,
And soon restor'd to sweet repose

My late distracted mind :
Our views extend beyond the skies,
While friendship's soft, endearing ties
Our souls in concord bind.

Shall I then quit this dear retreat,
Content's unenvy'd, tranquil seat,

In busy life to join ?
No : here my guiltless hours I'll spend,
Contemplate on my latter end,
Nor bow at folly's shrine.

*The timorous lover.*

IF in that breast, so good, so pure,
Compassion ever lov'd to dwell,
Pity the sorrows I endure :

The cause, I cannot—dare not tell.
The grief, that on my quiet preys,
That rends my heart, that checks
my tongue,

I fear, will last me all my days ;—
But feel, it will not last me long.

*On silence.*

SILENCE in love betrays more
woe,

Than words, tho' ere so witty ;
The beggar who is dumb, we know,
Deserves a double pity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lausanne, August 19.

FRANCE has given the signal, and all Europe are breaking their chains—at least the fermentation is considerable in these parts. Most of the Swiss are actuated by the same spirit as the French.

At Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, there are insurrections which appear of a very serious nature. The lowest of the citizens, who have hitherto been precluded from any advancement, exclaim strongly against this injustice, and also against the exclusive privileges of the nobles and aristocrats; and they seem disposed to support their claims by force of arms, and to throw off the yoke which has been heavy on them so long.

Lisle, September 3.

The first battalion of Conde is gone from hence to Boulogne, to join the second, which has formed, in Bretagne, a numerous and formidable force. It is composed of a regiment of chasseurs, a regiment of artillery, and great numbers of other regiments. They have unofficered themselves, and taken an oath of fidelity to one Picard, a serjeant of the regiment of artillery; and it is under the command of this extraordinary chief, and attended by a train of field pieces, they proceed to some new enterprise of commotion.

Vienna, September 27.

Intelligence has been received here, of the trenches having been opened before Belgrade, both on the heights, where marshal Laudohn's army is posted, and on the banks of the Save, in front of Semlin, where prince de Ligne commands.

Paris, October 7.

It being customary for the gardes du corps at Versailles to give an entertainment to any new regiment that arrives there, the regiment de Flandres was, on Thursday last, sumptuously entertained with a dinner by that corps in the palace. After dinner, their most christian majesties judged proper to honour the company with their presence, and condescended to shew their satisfaction at the general joy which appeared among the guests. On their appearance, the music in-

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stantly played the favourite song, *O Richard! O mon Roi!* and the company, joining in chorus, seemed to unite all ideas in one unanimous sentiment of loyalty and love for the king: and nothing was heard, for some time, but repeated shouts of *vive le roi!* within and without the palace. In the height of their zeal, they proceeded to tear the national cockades from their hats, and trampled them under their feet. The gardes du corps supplied themselves with black cockades, in lieu of those they had treated with such disdain. The news of these proceedings soon reached Paris, where a general ill-humour visibly gained ground.

On Saturday, there were great disturbances in the palais royal, and it appeared unsafe for any one to appear with a black cockade, as several foreigners experienced, from whose hats they were torn with much violence, and abusive language.

On Sunday, the confusion increased, and a vast concourse of people tumultuously assembled at the town house, under the pretence of demanding bread, and enquiring into the real causes of the extreme scarcity of it, at this season of the year.

On Monday morning, a number of women, to the amount of upwards of five thousand, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Versailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, with several detachments of the city militia; and, in the evening, the marquis de la Fayette, at the head of 20,000 of that corps, likewise marched to Versailles.

On Tuesday morning, an account was received, of some blood having been spilt. The gardes du corps fired on the Parisians, and five or six persons, chiefly women, were killed. The regiment de Flandres was also drawn out to oppose this torrent; but the word, to fire, was no sooner given, than they all, to a man, clubbed their arms, and, with a shout of *'vive la nation!'* went over to the Parisians. Some troops of dragoons, that are quartered at Versailles, also laid down their arms; and the Swiss detachments remained motionless, having received no orders from their officers

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to fire. The gardes du corps, being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were pursued, and many of them killed and taken prisoners. Some of the heads of those who were killed, were carried to Paris, and paraded through the streets, on pikes.

The same morning, a report came, that the king, queen, and royal family were on their way to Paris. Upon this, the people began to assemble from all parts of the town, and above fifty thousand of the militia proceeded to line the streets, and the road to Versailles. Their majesties and royal family accordingly arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, after having been six hours on the road. The carriages all proceeded to the townhouse. The concourse of people that attended, is not to be described; and the shouts of '*vive la nation!*' filled the air. From the townhouse, they were conducted to the palace of the Thuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they passed the night.

The following is the letter which caused the first alarm in the national assembly.

"Gentlemen,

"**L**AWS newly constituted, can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general mass—In such great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheless, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the succour of the state, by a signal act of confidence and patriotism, we should assure it of its necessity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the first articles of the constitution, which you have presented to me, united with the continuation of your labours, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and secure the happiness and prosperity of my kingdom, I acquiesce in these articles, according to your desire, but on this positive condition, from which I never will depart—that the general result of your deliberations shall leave the entire effect of the executive power in the hands of the monarch.

"A general view of my observations shall be laid before you; by

which you will be made acquainted, that, in the present order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impositions, the free circulation of money and provisions, nor the individual safety of my citizens. I will nevertheless fulfil the essential duties of royalty—the welfare of my subjects, the public tranquillity, and the preservation of good order among society, are dependent on it. It is my wish, therefore, that we make it a common cause, to remove those obstacles which may obstruct so desirable and salutary an end.

"It remains with me to acquaint you, with frankness, that, if I give my acquiescence to the various articles of the constitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are, according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I consider it as praiseworthy in me not to delay paying attention to the present wishes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumstances which so strongly invite us to restore the public tranquillity, and confidence among the people.

"I do not now explain myself, on your declaration of the rights of man and citizen. It contains very excellent maxims, proper to guide your deliberations; but principles, which are liable to different applications, and even constructions, cannot be justly appreciated—nor is it necessary they should be—until the moment when their true sense is fixed by those laws to which they are to serve as a basis.

"(Signed) LOUIS."

Oct. 12. On the marquis de la Fayette's arrival at Versailles, on Monday evening, he demanded an audience of the king; but courtly firmness being then in its meridian glory, he was peremptorily refused admittance. He then signified his resolution of not quitting Versailles until he had a personal communication with his majesty.

In the interim, the rage of the women broke forth into violence; the gardes du corps fired on them; the regiment de Flandres, and other troops, refused to act; and the ill advised monarch was once more obliged to recede from his lofty pretensions, being allowed only five minutes consideration by the marquis, who declared, that he was charged, by the city of

Paris, to require his presence in the capital; and in case of a refusal, could not be responsible for his life.

The king burst into tears, and attempted to hesitate; but convinced, at length, that his danger was imminent, he reluctantly agreed to set off on Tuesday; on which day he proceeded in his carriage to Paris with the queen, monsieur, his sister, aunts, &c. in twelve carriages, preceded and followed by the Parisian guards, the soldiers of other regiments, an immense concourse of people, and with the heads of the duke de Chatelet, the duke de Guiche, and the comte de Lulignan, carried on pikes in the front of the procession.

London, September 5.

The spirit of liberty has spread among the Corsicans, who have abolished their old constitution and established a new one, on the basis of freedom.

Sept. 16. The noblesse at Liege have advanced one hundred thousand florins to support the necessary expense in case of any attempts against their re-established liberties.

Sept. 19. The spirit of liberty has crossed the Rhine.

The people of the bailiwick of Widdstadt and Liechtenau, belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, have driven away all the persons employed by the prince, as collectors of his revenue, and demolished the toll-houses.

September 20. The national assembly of France have come to the following resolutions:

1st. The national assembly ordain, that in future no money shall be sent to the court of Rome, to the viceroyship of Avignon, nor to the nunciature of Lucerne, for any religious purpose whatever; but the parishioners shall apply to their bishops for benefices and dispensations, which shall be granted to them, gratis, notwithstanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All the churches in France shall enjoy the same liberty.

2ndly. No person shall in future hold a benefice, or benefices, exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No person shall enjoy pensions, or benefices, to a greater amount than the above sum of 3000 livres.

3dly. On the delivery of the account, which shall be laid before the

assembly, of the state of pensions and rewards, the assembly, in concert with the king, shall proceed to suppress those that have not been merited, and to reduce such as shall appear excessive, reserving to themselves the power of determining a certain sum, which the king shall dispose of in future, to such purpose.

The sum which the assembly intend to allow the rectors of country parishes, in lieu of tithes, is no more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas a year.

September 21. Such authentic intelligence has of late been received of the descendants of the emigrants, who are reported to inhabit the banks of the Mississippi, that a Welsh gentleman, now in London, is actually engaged in an expedition to the new world, in order fully to ascertain the truth of that ancient tradition.

This undertaking, if prosecuted, will be much to the benefit of science, and the gratification of antiquarian curiosity.

Sept. 24. The spirit of patriotism, which France has communicated to the country of Liege, has already spread further into the German empire, to be successively communicated, no doubt, among the other nations of Europe, wherever gross abuses of exclusive privileges subsist. We have just received a letter from Hildesheim, a free and imperial city in Lower Saxony, the inhabitants of which are a mixture of Lutherans and Catholics, which informs us, that on the first of this month, the citizens, dissatisfied with the ruinous state of the public affairs, and with the aristocratic usurpations in their magistracy, at first testified their sense in murmurs, at their council having granted the right of pasturage of a common, belonging to the city, to a neighbouring convent, and of the damage done to the common, in breaking it up for clay, for the use of a brick kiln, belonging to the council. More than four hundred citizens assembled round the hotel de ville, and forced the magistracy to go along with them to the common field, to inspect personally the damage sustained. This step wanted little of occasioning a general insurrection, which was prevented by the prudent measures of some of the lead-

ing citizens, who at length found the means of uniting the whole city in an orderly and regular coalition, to force the magistrates to remedy the multiplied abuses. On the remonstrances made, the magistracy immediately declared themselves ready to satisfy the public demands. In consequence, a general assembly of the citizens was held, in which were elected thirty-six representatives, who are authorized to search into abuses, and to seek their remedy, according to the laws of their ancient constitution. Since this election, every thing has remained quiet.

Oct. 1. The French queen has presented her jewels to the national assembly. How much would it redound to the praise of our crowned heads, to emulate her conduct, were such a surrender even made to restore to their freedom thousands of wretched and pining confined debtors.

The advantage gained by the Russians over the Swedes, appears, by very late intelligence, to be much greater than was at first stated. From the preparations at Stockholm, it is, however, expected, that the king of Sweden will soon be able to face them on equal terms.

By our letters from Petersburg, we learn, that the Russians have lately received an important check, both by sea and land. The Turkish admiral has certainly defeated their fleet on the Black Sea, captured some of their ships, and routed the rest of their squadron. Much about the same time, a whole regiment of Russian cavalry were cut off in attempting to retreat from Fockzani.

Silas Deane, who died a few days since, at Deal, in Kent, was one of the most remarkable instances of the versatility of fortune, which has occurred, perhaps, during the present century.

Being a native and merchant of Boston, at a very early period of the American war, he was selected by congress as one of the representatives of America at the court of France.

During his residence in that kingdom, he lived in great affluence, and was presented by Louis XVI. with his picture set round with brilliants, as a mark of respect, on account of his integrity and abilities.

Having, however, soon after, been

accused of embezzling large sums of money entrusted to his care, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, Mr. Deane sought for an asylum in this country; where his habits of life, at first economical, and afterward penurious in the extreme, amply refuted the malevolence of his enemies.

So reduced, indeed, has this gentleman, who was supposed to have embezzled upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, lately been, that he experienced all the horrors of the most abject poverty, in the capital of England; and has, for these last few months, been almost in danger of starving.

October 10. The arrival of the king has occasioned universal joy at Paris; and it was to be the subject of the deliberation of the districts, *Oct. 8,* to request the members of the national assembly to adjourn their meeting to the capital, where the obnoxious part of the aristocratic party will probably not choose to attend their duty.

October 12. By accounts received in town late last night, we have good authority for asserting, that, at Brussels, on Monday last, all the principal people were taking up arms, and preparing to join the army of Flemish militia, at Bois le Duc.

The emperor's troops at Brussels, are only 6000 strong, and some hundreds of those have threatened to lay down their arms.

Oct. 20. An express arrived at the imperial ambassador's last night, with the important news of the surrender of Belgrade.

It is also reported, that 6000 Prussian troops have entered Brabant, in support of the insurgents, and that the Dutch are marching, with all possible expedition, to possess themselves of the barrier towns.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Lexington, August 5.

On the 9th inst. at about five o'clock in the evening, a party of about four Indians, and one white man, killed two small negro children, near colonel Johnson's, and tomawked two negroes: the alarm spread instantly, and about 500 volunteers collected on the spot early next morning, but could not discover what route they had taken.

Augusta, (Georgia) Oct. 20.

The governor has received a dispatch from col. Howell, of Effingham county, announcing that depredations have been already committed by the Indians, since their departure from the Rock Landing, by taking four negroes and a horse from captain Bird, and three horses from mr. Löffinger, and that a party had gone in pursuit.

Charleston, (S. C.) Oct. 24.

It is reported, that the emperor of Morocco lately sent a vessel to Madeira, with information to mr. Clarke, our charge des affaires at that place, of his intention, in the course of this winter, to dispatch four vessels to America for the purpose of trading. This step is taken to prevent any alarm by the appearance of vessels on our coast, which, being built in the Turkish fashion, might be supposed to belong to our enemies, the Algerines, instead of our ally the emperor of Morocco.

Newbury port, November 4.

Friday last the beloved president of the united states made his entry into this town: and never did a person appear here, who more largely shared the affection and esteem of our citizens. He was escorted here by two companies of cavalry, with most of the gentlemen of distinction, of this and the neighbouring towns. On his drawing near the town, he was saluted with thirteen discharges from the artillery; after which a number of young gentlemen placed themselves before him, and sang—"The hero comes!" &c. attended with the roaring of artillery, and instrumental music.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) Nov. 5.

On Saturday last arrived in this metropolis, the president of the united states of America.

This illustrious visitant was met at the line by the president and council of this state—several members of the hon. house of representatives—the hon. senators of the state, &c.

At his entrance into this town he was saluted by thirteen cannon from three companies of artillery, in complete uniform, under the command of col. Hacker. The street through which he passed (Congress-street) was lined by the citizens of

the town, all the crafts being ranged alphabetically; the bells rang a joyful peal; and repeated shouts, from grateful thousands, hailed their deliverer welcome to the metropolis of New Hampshire.

Albany, Nov. 9.

On Tuesday the 3d instant, we had a severe snow storm. It began in the morning, and continued without intermission until late in the night, when it measured, at an average, between five and six inches, and probably, had it not been for the dampness of the ground, (having had a considerable fall of rain the night preceding) it would have been much deeper. In the afternoon, as well as on the succeeding day, it was tolerable sleighing, and afforded several an opportunity of partaking in that pleasing amusement.

New York, November 3.

By accounts from Rhode Island we learn, that most of the towns in that state, have instructed their deputies to vote against calling a convention.

Nov. 19. Last Friday arrived in this city, from a tour through the eastern and northern states, the president of the united states. He was announced by a federal salute from the battery.

The president left Portsmouth on Wednesday the 14th inst. his route was through Exeter, Haverhill, Lexington, Watertown, &c. to Hartford.

We rejoice in having the pleasure to announce to our fellow citizens, that the president has returned in good health, and that the journey has benefited his constitution.

Petersburg, Oct. 29.

Tuesday the honourable the commissioners for treating with the nations of Indians, south of the river Ohio, arrived in this town, on their way to New York.

We learn that mr. M'Gillivray, who, with between one and two thousand Indians, met the commissioners at the Rock Landing, declined coming to the terms proposed by the commissioners; but that all the other chiefs seemed extremely desirous of being at peace with the united states.

Although no treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by M'Gillivray, and all the head men

present, that no hostilities should be committed on the part of their nation.

The supreme executive of Georgia are also taking effectual measures to prevent aggressions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that state.

Philadelphia, November 1.

A letter from Mr. John Matthews, one of the Ohio company's surveyors, to general Putnam, dated, Marietta, August 29, 1789, says, "yesterday, I returned from our tour down the Ohio, and am unhappy to inform you, that the surveys in that quarter are not completed, on account of our being routed by the Indians. The 7th instant, about sunrise, my party was fired upon in our camp, and six soldiers (which were all except the corporal) and one of my hands were killed; six of us escaped and got to col Meigs, on that and the ensuing day, about two miles below Guandot-river. When we were attacked, we were on the north boundary, of the second township, of the sixteenth range. The Indians had got, undiscovered, within four or five rods of us; nor had we the least information of our danger, until we were alarmed by the report of two guns, which wounded a man, within two feet of me, through the body. An interval, of a few seconds, succeeded, just giving us time to rise, when they began to fire again, which, I believe, was aimed at the troops, who were about two rods from us, for none of our party were hurt after the two first guns. We ran as fast as possible, with the Indians close at our heels, for about twenty rods, when they quitted the pursuit. Patchen, a sprightly young man, from Ballstown, New York, who was wounded the first shot, ran some distance with us, and beginning to fail, asked for help; but the first law of nature operated too strongly for us to lend him assistance, as the Indians were close upon us. We went to the camp about a week afterwards, and found the six soldiers, all within five rods of it, but could not find Patchen; there is a possibility of his having been taken alive, but I think it hardly probable. Who, or what number of Indians there were, is uncertain; but from the number of people killed, I suppose there must have been ten or twelve."

A letter from a gentleman in Salisbury, North Carolina, dated the 19th ult. says, "Our new convention meets the 1st day of November, and if one may judge from the character of the members, we shall certainly be one of the confederate states soon. The coasting law lately made by congress, has distressed our seafaring people much, and should the adoption of the new constitution be postponed by our present convention, a revolt in the lower counties, will, beyond all doubt, be the consequence."

"Our paper medium is depreciating daily, and credit very low."

Nov. 4. His excellency William Livingston, esq. is re-elected governor of New Jersey.

Nov. 8. The legislature of Connecticut at their last session, which expired on the 29th ult. took up the subject of amendments to the constitution; and a resolve of approbation and ratification of all, except the second article of amendments, passed the house of representatives, by large majorities. The council voted to postpone their determination upon them till the next session, which was agreed to.

Nov. 12. His excellency Thomas Mifflin, esq. has been re-elected president, and George Ross, esq. vice-president of this state.

Nov. 17. Thursday, the 29th of last month, the interesting question was taken, in the general assembly of Rhode Island,—"whether the house would recommend a convention, for deliberating on the constitution of the united states,"—when it was determined in the negative. The votes were, for a convention, 27; against it, 39.

Nov. 19. His excellency John Eager Howard is re-elected governor of Maryland.

Nov. 28. Yesterday, the house of assembly of this state resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the amendments, proposed by congress, to the federal constitution. The committee agreed to all the amendments, except the two first; reported progress; and begged leave to sit again, on Monday next, when the two first articles are to be reconsidered.

In compliance with the recommendation of the president of the

United States, Thursday was observed as a day of general thanksgiving in this city. There was a complete cessation from all secular concerns, and the citizens seemed to vie with each other, in the discharge of the moral and patriotic duties of the day, if they may be so expressed. In the various places of public worship, divine service was performed, and discourses, adapted to the importance of the occasion, were delivered.

Nov. 30. Thursday morning, about half past two, a fire broke out, at a house in Third-street, next door to the bunch of grapes tavern, which had arrived at such a height, before it was discovered, either by those within, or by the watchmen, that the whole was involved in a vivid flame—an ancient man burst from the lower floor, and escaped—Elizabeth Preston, and her two children, presented themselves at the chamber window, with screams of the most piercing sound. The few inhabitants, who had been roused by the cry of fire, attempted to raise a heavy ladder for their relief; but every effort failed. The poor distressed mother, most probably drawn by the heart-felt cries of her children, retreated from the window. Another frantic object, with a child, then presented themselves: the united shrieks of these poor distressed creatures were heard at the distance of near half a square. The ladder was at length raised; when an adventurous citizen ascended, and, at the hazard of his life, rescued the last woman and the child. A thousand fears were quickly excited in the gathering crowd, as the man was thought to have disappeared: but happily this humane adventurer was saved—the poor woman, with her two sons, perished in the flames, and were found, at day-light, devoid of human form, the whole mass being changed into a black cinder. Jacob Brown, and his wife, an industrious young couple, happily escaped at the chamber window, but remain objects of real distress, having lost their money, clothes and furniture, and are turned naked into the world.

MARRIED.

MASSACHUSETTS. *In Boston.* Noah Webster, jun. esq. to miss Greenleaf.—Mr. Thomas Bedlington to miss Polly Moody.—Capt. Joseph Roby to Mrs. Elizabeth Henry.—Mr. Henry Fowle to miss Betsey Bentley.—Capt. Mitchel Lincoln to miss Hannah Stone.

At Gloucester. Hon. Cotton Tufts to miss Susannah Warner.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mr. Martin Hoffman to miss Murray.

At East Chester. James Hunt, esq. to miss Anna Ward.

NEW JERSEY. *Near Princeton.* Dr. Minot to miss Maria Skelton.

PENNSYLVANIA. *In Philadelphia.* Mr. George Fox to miss Mary Pemberton.—The rev. Isaac S. Keith, of Charleston, to miss Hannah Sproat.—Mr. George Scriba to miss Sally Dundas.

MARYLAND. *In Charles county.* Mr. Nicholas Lingan to miss Anna Hanson.—Hon. Uriah Forrest to miss Plater.

VIRGINIA. John Hopkins, esq. to miss Lyons.—Col. Marks Vandewall to miss Susannah Lewis.—Mr. George Pickett to miss Margaret Flint.

DIED.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Bridgewater.* Mr. Joseph Keith.—Mr. Josiah Williams.

In Boston. Capt. David Bell.—Mrs Mary Vintonon, aged 67.—Mr. James Barnard, aged 73.—Mrs Sarah Crawford, aged 63.—Mrs Ruth Otis.—Mr. Jacob Cooper.—Mr. Henry Swift.—Mrs Mary Edwards, aged 84.

NEW YORK. *In the capital.* Mrs M'Comb.—Mrs Mary Cook.—Mrs Mary Kempen, aged 75.—Mrs Johannah Van Burgh Dyckinck, aged 92 years.—Mr. Thomas Gerry.

At Brooklyn. Rev. Thomas Abbott.

DELAWARE. *In New Castle county.* Mr. Joseph Lewden.

In Wilmington. Mr. Thomas Shipley.

PENNSYLVANIA. *At the falls of Schuylkill.* Mrs Elizabeth Shute, aged 84.

In Cumberland county. John Reynolds, esq.

In Berks county. Joseph Mountz, aged 100 years.

In Philadelphia. Mr. John Schutz, aged 84.

MARYLAND. *In Charles county.* Col. Jonas Hawkins, aged 54.

In Baltimore. Matthew Ridley, esq.

VIRGINIA. *In Fredericksburg.* Mr. Lachlin Cambell.—Mrs Margaret Garts.

NORTH CAROLINA. *On Island creek.* Mrs Mary Kinzey.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *In Charleston.* Robert Stewart, esq.—Mr. Thomas Connell.

New Brunswick. *At St. John's.* James Putnam, esq.

At Deal, in England. Silas Deane, esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE following pieces are intended for next number—Petition of the legislature of Rhode Island to congress—Extraordinary instance of magnanimity—A winter piece—The American spectator—Account of Johannes Bruno—Essay on patriotism—Essay on religious toleration—Essay on submission to civil government—Address of the ministers of the state of Connecticut, to the people under their pastoral care—Providential deliverance—The desperate negro—Exports from Charleston, of the crops of 1782, and 1783—Law report—Account of the best mode of raising young hogs—Remarks on the manufacture of pot and pearl ash—Remarks on men of leisure and men of business—Letter of the king of Sweden—Address of the patriotic ladies of Paris—Remarks on the necessity of punctuality in payments—Remarks on the secret of living happily—Strictures on coxcombs—Essay on the diversity of interest of the several states, &c. &c.

ORATION on the unlawfulness and impolicy of capital punishments, and the proper means of reforming criminals—Letter on the climate and soil of New York—Letter on the advantages of raising sheep—Directions for the manufacture of glue—Essay on commerce—Letter on government and on smuggling—Charge, delivered May 17, 1757, at the anniversary commencement of the college and academy of Philadelphia, by the reverend William Smith—Extract of a letter from dr. Williamson to dr. Johnson, on the disadvantages of generally studying the Latin and Greek languages—Letter from dr. Franklin, on early marriages, &c. &c. shall appear in the Museum for January.

THE letter of "Another American" respecting dr. Kippis's aspersions, came too late for this number; but shall appear in our next. This correspondent's future favours are earnestly requested.

THE bee—The oak—The retreat—Eden grove—&c. are under consideration.

THE oration of dr. Rogers shall be inserted in the February Museum.

THE constitution of the Maryland society for promoting the abolition of slavery, is received.

THE writers of "Letters on the imprisonment of debtors" published about two or three years since, in New York, in mr. Loudon's paper—of "Moral and political entertainment," published in the Hampshire Herald, in the spring of 1787—of "the Freeholder," published in the same paper, a few months ago—and of "the Druid," published lately in the Connecticut Courant—would particularly oblige the printer of the Museum, by forwarding him (free of postage) correct copies of these several essays.

The valuable pieces communicated by A. B. are received, and shall be inserted in due course.

IF mr. David examines the last and present numbers of the Museum, he will find that his judicious hints have been attended to.

"The discovery" is too indelicate. The author could hardly have imagined that the stanza, containing the line—

"And Delia chanc'd to"—

was fit for the public eye. As the writer has a very pretty poetical genius, his correspondence (within the bounds of decorum) shall be always acceptable.

WE thank the gentleman who has favoured us with a translation of the "Preliminary of the Constitution of France:" but while we acknowledge the elegance and manly spirit of that composition, we beg leave to decline the insertion of it; as it is yet in embryo, and remains to be decided upon by the nation. Were it agreed upon, it might perhaps have a place under the head of public papers.